

NEWS SUMMARY

Police detain 18 under terror Act

Scottish Special Branch officers were yesterday questioning 18 people, 10 from Northern Ireland, who were held by the police under the Prevention of Terrorism Act in a series of raids over the past two days (Stewart Tiedler writes).

On Sunday two men, aged 30 and 33, were stopped by Strathclyde officers. Yesterday police disclosed that a further 16 had been held.

Over the weekend, Glasgow Rangers and Glasgow Celtic football teams played the final of a competition in Edinburgh. The match would have drawn supporters from Northern Ireland.

Details of the arrests have not been passed on to Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch. The arrests may be connected with attempts by Protestant extremists to use Scotland as a conduit for arms supplies. Several of the Protestant terrorist groups in Northern Ireland have strong links with supporters based in Glasgow.

3% deal accepted Postal defence

Shop-floor workers at the Leyland vehicles operation in Lancashire have accepted the management's new pay and conditions deal.

The 4,000 employees affected voted by a large majority yesterday to agree to a 3 per cent annual pay rise and conditions that included 1,800 lay-offs by Christmas.

The about-turn came after the managing director, Mr George Simpson, urged staff to reconsider the deal to ensure the company's survival.

The Post Office yesterday rejected criticism that customers have not benefited from the past two years of record profitability. It said in a statement there had been "a period of price stability unparalleled in recent times," coupled with increasing efficiency in letters delivery.

"If postal prices had gone up in line with the Retail Price Index during the two years, customers would have paid £100 million more than they have for their post," The Post Office was handling more mail than ever.

Ex-vicar dies in jail

The Rev Jan Borg Knoss, who was due to stand trial on 28 charges of indecency next month, was found dead in his cell in Hull jail on Sunday night (Ian Smith writes). It is understood he died of natural causes.

Mr Knoss, aged 53, resigned as vicar of St Michael's, Orchard Park Estate, Hull, seven months ago and was later accused of the offences, alleged to involve children he met during his church work. Mr Knoss twice refused church leaders' pleas to resign from his parish to protect the good name of the church. The Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, personally intervened in the case, describing the cleric as a warm, demonstrative man whose actions could be easily misunderstood.

Morley jailed

Stephen Morley, described in Nottingham Crown Court by a consultant psychiatrist as a "pathological gambler," was sentenced to 15 months, two-thirds to be suspended, for theft and deception charges yesterday.

Morley, aged 23, of College Road, Dulwich, south-east London, had denied getting £10,000 from Mr Malcolm Brunt, claiming he would put the cash in investment bonds. Instead he paid off an overdraft and put a deposit on a car.



Memorial to PC

A granite memorial to PC Keith Blakelock will be unveiled by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, in the centre of Muswell Hill, north London — the constable's home base — on November 21. PC Blakelock died during the riot in Tottenham last year.

But at the request of the officer's widow, Mrs Elizabeth Blakelock, Mr Bernie Grant, the left-wing leader of Haringey council, has not been invited. After the riots, Mr Grant was reported to have said that the police got a "bloody good hiding".

Mr Michael Winner, the film director who is chairman of the Police Memorial Trust, said "Mrs Blakelock felt it would be embarrassing."

New Bill will fight pollution on the Broads

Strong new powers to prevent pollution on the Norfolk Broads, and to restrict encroachment by landowners, are to be provided in a Bill to be introduced in Parliament next month (Philip Webster writes).

The Bill is similar to one promoted last year by Norfolk County Council which failed to make parliamentary progress for procedural reasons. The Government undertook then to act itself and Mr William Waldegrave, the Minister for Environment, Countryside and Planning, has won Cabinet approval for an immediate Bill.

More than £500,000 is being spent to buy the 366-acre reclaimed Halvergate Marshes near Great Yarmouth and return them to a wild area to attract hundreds of thousands of birds.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds intends to restore the conditions which drew redshanks, oyster catchers and snipe to the now-drained area.

Charities urge action to halt hypothermia

By Jill Sherman

Voluntary organizations have called on the Government to take immediate steps to prevent another surge in cold-related deaths among the elderly and very young this winter.

In a letter to three Secretaries of State — for Energy, the Environment, and Health and Social Services — seven organizations, headed by Neighbourhood Energy Action, gave warning that cash payments alone were not enough.

"We must also ensure that the homes of elderly people and other vulnerable groups, such as poor families, are well-insulated and effectively heated," the letter said.

Blockages still affecting the replacement of single payments for draught proofing should be removed, and further resources made available for improvement grants for more extensive home insulation and heating systems, the group, which includes Help the Aged, Age Concern and

Child Poverty Action Group, said. The organizations claim that after announcements about the replacement of single payments by the cash-limited Social Fund, yet to be introduced, local benefit offices have held back on open-ended payments.

The organizations called on British Gas, the Electricity Council and the Department of Energy to respond sympathetically to those faced with fuel debts.

The letter calls on the Government to contribute to a publicity campaign to ensure that those at risk from the cold claimed benefits due.

Reductions in housing benefit announced by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, last week will mean actual cuts in benefit for one million households. SHAC, the London Housing Aid Centre, claimed yesterday. Most of the losers would be pensioners and families on low incomes.

Ridley in hot seat over rates support

By Philip Webster
Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for the Environment, faces a grilling from Conservative MPs this week over his plans for the allocation of the Rate Support Grant.

He has agreed to go before a meeting of the backbench Environment Committee on Thursday night to defend his proposals. Conservative MPs are threatening a big revolt and some ministers believe Mr Ridley may be forced to change his strategy.

The minister is trying to head off any rebellion by seeing members whose areas are adversely affected by his proposed settlement, but MPs appear to be in no mood to back down.

They plan to tell him that he will have to redraw his proposals to avoid a revolt even bigger than that last year when more than 50 Tories withheld their support from the Government.

Protests are continuing to pour into the Conservative Party's national headquarters in London, which claim their constituents will be up to 6 per cent worse off than those in other parts of the country.

Mr John Hiddle, chairman of the Environment Committee and chairman of the party's National Local Government Committee, fixed Thursday's meeting immediately after a stormy session of the backbench 1922 committee last week when, one after another, Tory MPs rose to attack Mr Ridley's package.

Mr Hiddle has since written to all Conservative MPs asking them to attend the meeting, so that Mr Ridley can hear the opinions of as wide a cross-section of the party as possible.

Mr David Madel, MP for South West Bedfordshire, yesterday sent to Mr John Wakeham, the Chief Whip, and Mr Ridley a letter he received from the Conservative group leader on Bedfordshire county council, protesting sharply about the planned allocation of grants.

BBC was told Panorama case was crumbling

Libel pay-out 'warning' unheeded

By Jonathan Miller
Media Correspondent

The BBC received legal advice four months ago that it was likely to lose the *Panorama* libel case brought by two Conservative MPs, but the BBC Board of Governors was not informed that its defence had started to fall apart, according to authoritative sources.

It was just two weeks ago, as the trial got underway in the High Court, that Mr Alasdair Milne, Director General, approached the acting chairman of the governors, Lord Barnett, and told him that a settlement was unavoidable.

Lord Barnett was said by the sources to be shaken by the news. He took the matter before the Board of Governors, who had no other choice but to authorize Mr Milne to conclude an out-of-court agreement that cost the BBC £500,000.

A year ago, after the BBC settled for £1 million a libel case brought by a Harley Street doctor, the BBC's governors demanded a monthly report on litigation involving the corporation.

The sources said that at a series of meetings with BBC lawyers in June, one of those lawyers put the odds of victory

in the *Panorama* case at no more than 40 per cent.

But the monthly litigation reports did not prepare the governors for the news that their defence in the *Panorama* case was anything other than "rock solid".

Mr Milne yesterday maintained his silence about the circumstances surrounding the BBC's abrupt decision to surrender its libel defence.

Others in the BBC were giving two versions of the reasons why Mr Milne dropped his stalwart defence of the *Panorama* team.

One held that Mr Milne became convinced that he had

been misled by his subordinates, and began to doubt that the evidence which it was claimed substantiated the programme would be available when the time came for the court case.

The other held that the BBC would have been able to go ahead with its defence had it not been for the refusal of 13 witnesses to tell in court the stories they were said to have given to *Panorama* researchers.

Allegations in a number of newspapers recently that the witnesses reneged on their original statements after being approached by Conservative

Party officials were yesterday described as preposterous by Mr Neil Hamilton, Conservative MP for Tatton in Cheshire.

Mr Hamilton, who accepted damages, costs and an unreserved apology from the BBC for the claim by *Panorama* that he was a right-wing extremist who had secretly infiltrated the Conservative Party, called on the Attorney General to investigate fully the allegations.

He said it was preposterous to believe that the Conservative Party could persuade 13 witnesses to perjure themselves.



Mr Jeffrey Archer in reflective mood yesterday in the garden of his home at Grantchester, near Cambridge, a day after his resignation as deputy chairman of the Conservative Party

Knowsley North by-election

Howarth 'ran from Militant'

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

The moderate candidate hand-picked by the Labour Party's national leaders to fight the Knowsley North by-election was yesterday branded a "quitter" who had previously run away from the locally-entrenched Militant Tendency.

Miss Rosemary Cooper, the Alliance contestant, predicted that if Mr George Howarth held the Merseyside seat for Labour he would be a caretaker MP, quickly ousted by Militant once the election was over.

She said that Mr Howarth, deputy leader of Knowsley council until 1983, when he left for Wales, had fled local politics because of pressure from Militant locally. After starting out as anti-Militant he had been "ground down" by the Trotskyist sect. "He quit," she claimed.

Mr Howarth was chosen by Neil Kinnock as his acceptable moderate, the one he wanted to impose on the constituency. If a quitter, someone who ran away when under pressure from Militant to go to Cardiff and then represented a Knowsley ward from Cardiff, is the kind of man Mr Kinnock thinks is the best he can offer, he is going to be in for a shock.

She said that Militant had agreed privately to back Mr Howarth so as to prevent the local constituency party from being disbanded, planning to "hijack" him later.

Mr Howarth did not have the "guts, tenacity or backbone" to stand up to Militant.

With the Alliance clearly determined to make political capital out of Labour extremism, Miss Cooper said that the only way Mr Kinnock could tackle Militant's role in

the area was to disband the North-West Labour Party, which covers 74 constituencies, for 10 years, and transfer the party headquarters to the area so "he can watch every move".

Miss Cooper added: "People out on the street are very worried about the Labour Party in the North-West, which they see as Militant-dominated. Militant are actually pulling the strings."

If Mr Howarth won the by-election he would have to work with the very people who had made life a misery for Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, the former Labour MP who resigned after claiming to be hounded by Militant, she said.

The Liberals highlighted a leaflet circulated in the constituency this week by

Kinnock finishes party purge in Liverpool

By Our Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock last night completed his purge against the Militant leaders of Liverpool when the national executive committee voted to expel the secretary of the Liverpool District Labour Party.

The decision to remove Ms Felicity Dowling from the party came by an 11-to-seven vote at the end of a seven-hour session of the NEC in London.

She is the ninth and last member of the district party to be expelled in an operation which has dominated the party's affairs for a year.

The other eight, led by Mr Derek Hatton and Mr Tony

Mulhearn, had their expulsions confirmed by the party conference in Blackpool last month when they declined the opportunity to appeal.

The NEC has meanwhile agreed new moves to bring the Liverpool Labour group into line after the refusal of most of its members to recognize the expulsion of Mr Hatton, its deputy leader.

It is to arrange a new meeting of Liverpool Labour councillors to reconstitute the group. Invitations will be extended only to members who have declared they are prepared to abide by party rules.

Cabinet assesses Syrian threat

By Michael Evans
Whitehall Correspondent

A day-by-day assessment of the risks facing potential British targets after the conviction on terrorist charges of Nizar Hindawi and the breaking of diplomatic relations with Syria is being carried out by the Cabinet Office's Joint Intelligence Committee.

Hindawi's imprisonment brings to 74 the number of Category "A" prisoners convicted of terrorism, including the IRA, who are serving their sentences in British prisons.

Intelligence sources admitted yesterday that although Britain had been on a high state of alert because of the terrorist threat for at least two years, the jailing of Hindawi for 45 years had increased the risks.

The Joint Intelligence Committee, which reports directly to the Prime Minister, is studying the raw intelligence material from all sources and providing up-to-date interpretation and analysis. It was evidence supplied by MI5, the security service, and

GCHQ, the Government's communications centre at Cheltenham, that persuaded Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, to take strong action against the Syrian Government.

Although the official backing given to Hindawi is not in doubt, it is now seen as possible that the operation was solely the responsibility of Brigadier General Mohammed al-Khouli, chief of the Syrian Air Force intelligence service.

Conflict over poll for RIBA president

By Charles Kneivitt
Architecture Correspondent

The Electoral Reform Society may be called in to oversee voting procedures for the presidency of the Royal Institute of British Architects, after allegations of irregularities over lobbying and the issuing of ballot papers to those entitled to vote.

A ballot is being held among the 26,000 members of the institute. They have a choice between Mr Raymond Andrews, who was selected by the RIBA Council, and Mr Rod Hackney, the community architect and adviser to the Prince of Wales.

Mr Arthur Hallam, a retired architect living in the Isle of Man who has been a member of RIBA for more than 40 years, said yesterday that he was concerned because he had received a letter from Mr Andrews before receiving the ballot papers which include a manifesto from each candidate.

Mr Hallam said he thought the conduct of the poll should be investigated and supported a call for the Electoral Reform Society to be brought in.

Another architect, in Leicester, has received voting papers even though he wrote to the institute resigning his membership earlier this year.

Mr Patrick Hayman, the RIBA Secretary, said a core of members were used as scrutineers to ensure a fair election, and that occasionally outsiders such as the society were also used. "That is ultimately the decision for me, and I have no objection at all," he said.

He said that it was "not beyond the bounds of possibility" that some voting papers had mistakenly been mailed to those not entitled to vote. He numbered such cases as "in tens, at most". He promised to look into the matter.

Mr Hackney yesterday supported the involvement of the society "in the interests of fair play". Mr Andrews was not available for comment.

Split over teachers' cash deal

Continued from page 1

over their share of next year's "rate support grant settlement, are also putting pressure on ministers to head off a classroom pay explosion.

The increasingly turbulent nature of local politics, seen in the activities of hard-left Labour councils openly defying Whitehall, is a further headache for Mr Baker.

His colleagues, like him determined to avoid a "something for nothing" deal, are asking how he can guarantee that all the local education authorities — the teachers' employers — will ensure that the unions deliver their side of the bargain and end disruption.

If Mr Baker can win Cabinet backing for his new package, it will probably be tabled at a two-day meeting of the local authorities and the teacher unions in Nottingham on the second weekend of November.

A possible avenue for announcing new money for teachers' pay is the Chancellor's autumn statement, though the Baker plan is not understood to be part of the Public Expenditure Survey Committee, now being finalized by a star chamber of senior ministers.

The first phase of the teachers' pay dispute in England and Wales began in February 1985 and ran for 15 months before being halted by an interim peace formula which led to the outline Coventry agreement in July. That was repudiated by the NAS/UnwT and has still to be finalized.

Rover cash has to wait

No allocation of extra money for the troubled Rover Group has been made in the budget for the Department of Trade and Industry, which has now been approved by the star chamber. Whitehall sources said yesterday.

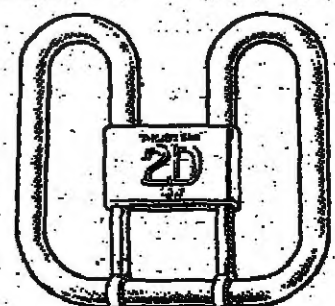
Further state help would not be considered until the end of the year.

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Conflict over poll for RIBA president
The Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) is facing a conflict over the election of its president. The current president, Sir Charles Dent, is being challenged by a group of architects who want to see a more radical approach to the institute's affairs.

Dead child 'had 127 bruises'
A young mother offered to take the blame for bruises to her daughter if her common law husband allowed her to call an ambulance, a murder trial jury was told yesterday.

Split over teachers' cash deal
The National Union of Teachers (NUT) is split over a proposed cash deal with the government. Some members support the deal, while others believe it is a betrayal of the union's principles.

Man accused of killing boy
Gary Owen Whelan, aged 19, a shoe worker of Woodbridge Street, Clerkenwell, central London, was remanded in custody yesterday until November 3 by Clerkenwell magistrates charged with the murder of Tony McGee, aged 13.

Student rioter is jailed
A student was jailed for five years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for hurling rocks at police during last year's riots at Tottenham in north London.

Woman bound over again
Mrs Jenny Mogford, a Bristol divorcee who fell in love with her solicitor and continued to see him, pleaded guilty yesterday to gaining a £7.50 taxi ride by deception to his house the day after being bound over to keep the peace.

Coal jobs go
British Coal is to close the coke plant at Nantgarw, near Cardiff, with the loss of 190 jobs, it was announced yesterday, a fortnight after the announcement that the Nantgarw pit near by was to close with the loss of 550 jobs.

Man accused of killing boy
The boy's mutilated body was found last week in a lock-up garage on the Triangle Estate, Clerkenwell. There was no application for bail.

Dead child 'had 127 bruises'
The judge in the Bamber murder trial told the jury yesterday that it was unlikely that the slightly built Mrs Sheila Caffell, the former London model known as "Bambi", killed her father.

Student rioter is jailed
The head of Haringey council's police research unit, Mr Nicholas Wright, and a local black community leader, Mr Arthur Lawrence, had given evidence in his defence and had criticized police tactics on the Broadwater Farm Estate, scene of the rioting.

Social workers 'could not have prevented killing of Tyra Henry'

A child's death at the hands of her "brutal, murderous and violent" father would not necessarily have been prevented by more attention from social workers, an inquiry into the death was told yesterday.

Miss Elizabeth Lawson, counsel for the seven-member panel hearing the case, said that the abuse of Tyra Henry was not typical of such cases and showed none of the signs normally picked up by child care workers.

Tyra was aged 21 months when she was bitten and battered to death by Andrew Neil, her father, in September 1984. He is now serving a life sentence for murder.

Miss Lawson told the inquiry at Lambeth Town Hall, south London: "It seems important to emphasize that no failure by social services or any other agency would have made the slightest difference if Andrew Neil had not been a man of savage, violent temper."

Miss Lawson said that there was nothing to suggest the attack on Tyra was a build-up of involuntary pressure, as was commonly found in child abuse cases.

"There is no pattern of unexplained injuries to the child stretching back over many weeks or months. There is nothing to suggest that this was some sort of cry for help," she said.

Miss Lawson said that if social workers had continued with their regular visits to the family, they would still not necessarily have been able to prevent her horrific fatal injuries.

They might have found out that Neil had returned, although he had previously parted from Miss Claudette Henry, Tyra's mother.

Miss Lawson asked the inquiry, which is chaired by Mr Stephen Sedley QC, to consider whether Tyra's case would have been treated any differently if she had not been black. One of the questions panel members should ask themselves what whether the council's policy on black children in care had any effect.



The Princess of Wales with the pop singer and actress Toyah Wilcox at yesterday's Women of the Year Luncheon at the Savoy. The main speaker, Mrs Corretta King, widow of Dr Martin Luther King, was too ill to attend and her speech was sent on video. Other speakers were Miss Wilcox and Miss Kate Adie, a BBC special correspondent.

Cell death man 'hit by police in past'

The mother of a teenager who died in police custody told an inquest yesterday that her son had been beaten up by police more than a year before.

Raymond Moran, aged 19, died on January 23 this year after a struggle with officers outside Southport police station. His death started riots in the Merseyside seaside town.

Mrs Bridget Moran told the hearing at Whiston, Merseyside, that her son needed hospital treatment between 12 and 15 months before his death "for injuries which he attributed to being beaten up by police officers."

Mr Gordon Glasgow, North Merseyside coroner, told the inquest that on the night of his death Mr Moran and three other men were asked to leave a Southport nightclub after complaints about interference with women's handbags.

He said they were arrested outside a chip shop near by and taken to Southport police station. "When Raymond was being taken out of the van, a struggle ensued and he collapsed."

The coroner said an ambulance was called but Mr Moran was dead on arrival at Southport Infirmary.

Dr John Benstead, a Home Office pathologist, said Mr Moran died as a result of inhaling vomit. "His body showed no signs of any beating. The injuries were not consistent with him being severely beaten or kicked immediately prior to his death."

Mr Peter Jackson, who was also arrested and put into the same police van, said that as he was being led into Southport police station he heard someone, he thought it was Mr Moran, screaming. "The policemen were hitting this person with their fists and feet," he said.

The inquest is expected to last two weeks.

Stop the office sex pest, union demands

The Government was urged yesterday to act against the bottom pinching, pawing, leering, and lewd and lascivious remarks to which women at work are subjected.

Britain's third largest union has also urged its negotiators to seek clauses in agreements with employers which recognize that sexual harassment threatens women's jobs, promotion and training opportunities, health and well-being.

The General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union describes such harassment as "any unwanted sexual advance, such as unnecessary touching or petting, suggestive remarks, or other verbal abuse, leering at a woman's body, suggestive invitations, demands for sexual favours, or physical assault."

In its report on women workers in the food and drinks industry, the union says every effort should be made to discipline or transfer the harassers, not the harassed women.

According to the report, 16 years after the Equal Pay Act, average wages for women workers in the industry are still less than two-thirds of men's.

Mr John Edmonds, general secretary, said there was a similar pattern of discrimination against women in other industries. The Government should "stop employers making a complete mockery of equal pay legislation."

The report discovered occupational segregation in the food and drink industry, fewer chances for women to earn overtime or bonus payments, and fewer employment rights for women because many were part-time workers.

It also said that new technology caused job losses with further discrimination against women.

One section of the report said that food additives were a particular risk for women, with a least ten of the most common being suspected of causing reproductive hazards.

Dead child 'had 127 bruises' 'Bambi unlikely to have killed family'

The judge in the Bamber murder trial told the jury yesterday that it was unlikely that the slightly built Mrs Sheila Caffell, the former London model known as "Bambi", killed her father.

Mr Justice Drake said in his summing up that whoever killed Neville Bamber, aged 61, clearly fought him first and used the butt of the murder rifle to inflict serious injuries upon him.

But his adopted daughter, who was originally suspected by police of murder and suicide, was small and fairly slight while her father was a 6ft 4in farmer.

The judge said: "These things are not conclusive but points to it being very unlikely indeed that she fought and overcame that tough farmer, who managed to go on fighting apparently even with a number of wounds."

The jury spent five hours considering its verdict before being sent to a hotel for the night on the eighteenth day of the trial at Chelmsford Crown Court.

Mr Justice Drake said that if Jeremy Bamber, aged 25, was the killer he had ample time after the killings to get home, clean himself and make himself presentable before alerting the police.

According to the defence version of events, Mr Neville Bamber would have had to endure his wounds, engage in a fight and be killed, after which Mrs Caffell would have

Council to rethink on coaching

A Labour council is to reconsider an education directive which Conservatives claimed was a "Marxist" ban on bright pupils being prepared for places in grammar schools.

Birmingham's education committee was condemned for warning the heads of the city's 300 primary schools that they faced disciplinary action if they gave extra help to children with grammar school potential.

Yesterday, Mr Les Byron, the chairman of the education committee, who admitted that he had failed the 11-plus, ordered that the ban be re-examined after protests. But he said the committee's policy had been misunderstood and denied that he was prejudiced against gifted children.

He said the council's policy to prevent extra coaching for children seeking places at the city's eight grammar schools was supported by the Conservatives and remained unchanged.

The directive did not prevent teachers giving help or advice to parents about whether their children had a chance of getting to grammar school.

He said: "As long as the Conservatives are in Government, there will be grammar schools and we will ensure that our relationship with them is properly conducted. Our concern is to see that all children get a full education."

Conservative MPs in Birmingham asked Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, to intervene while Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said his members would oppose such an instruction.

Maxwell promise on games

Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of the Commonwealth Games Company, said yesterday that he would settle outstanding debts totalling nearly £4 million as soon as donations promised to the Games Appeal Fund have been received.

Speaking at a directors' meeting in east London, he said the settlement of the company's remaining liabilities was subject only to the owners of the Fund Raising Consortium, Saatchi and Saatchi and Arthur Young Chartered Accountants, giving the appeal about £300,000.

Mr Maxwell admitted in September that he needed £4 million to settle outstanding debts. He said the games had cost more than £17 million. In October he threatened to put the company into voluntary liquidation if the Government did not provide money to wipe out the £3.5 million deficit.

But yesterday he said that the company was awaiting a £1.5 million donation promised jointly by the Edinburgh University, the Lothian Regional Council, Trust House Forte, GKN, Clyde Canva, Group Four, and GA Group.

Together with £2 million pledged by Mr Maxwell and the Japanese benefactor, Mr Ryoichi Sasakawa, the company would then be able to pay 100p in the pound to all the creditors.

Mr Maxwell said: "In spite of our disappointment that the Government has declined to make any financial contribution to the Commonwealth Games Appeal, it is a matter of great satisfaction and credit to all concerned that we now expect to meet our obligation in full."

He announced, however, that the games offices were being closed to save costs. Meanwhile, the Games Appeal Fund remains open.

Student rioter is jailed

A student was jailed for five years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for hurling rocks at police during last year's riots at Tottenham in north London.

The head of Haringey council's police research unit, Mr Nicholas Wright, and a local black community leader, Mr Arthur Lawrence, had given evidence in his defence and had criticized police tactics on the Broadwater Farm Estate, scene of the rioting.

Clifton Donaldson, aged 23, an accounts student, of Stapleford, on the estate, who was photographed by police as he was masked, carrying a stick and about to throw a rock, was convicted of affray.

He claimed that he was acting in self-defence.

Judge Neil Denison, QC, told Donaldson that the evidence against him was overwhelming. "I suspect you have contested this case under pressure from others who are not concerned with your best interests. Because of that I can make some reduction in your sentence," he said.

Fifty-eight other defendants have still to be tried on charges connected with the riots on October 6 last year in which a policeman was killed.

A dose of English prescribed

Millions of pounds could be saved in the National Health Service if labels on pill and medicine bottles were written in simple English, the Plain English Campaign claimed yesterday.

The organization said that up to £200 million of the £1,181 million spent each year on prescription medicines may be wasted because patients do not take their medicines correctly, if at all.

Some of these patients returned to their doctors, their prescriptions having apparently failed, and were given stronger drugs.

Recent research had shown that plain English wording could make one in every 20 prescriptions more effective.

"More important, such wordings could even reduce unpleasant side effects and even deaths which have occurred through patients' misunderstanding instructions," the group claimed.

It is now calling on the Mr Antony Newton, Minister of State for Health, to review the statutory warnings on medical labels and to introduce a pilot test of plain English dosage, and cautionary wordings.

Woman bound over again

Mrs Jenny Mogford, a Bristol divorcee who fell in love with her solicitor and continued to see him, pleaded guilty yesterday to gaining a £7.50 taxi ride by deception to his house the day after being bound over to keep the peace.

She was bound over again by magistrates at Long Ashton, near Bristol, to keep the peace for six months and given a two-year probation order on condition she got medical help.

Coal jobs go

British Coal is to close the coke plant at Nantgarw, near Cardiff, with the loss of 190 jobs, it was announced yesterday, a fortnight after the announcement that the Nantgarw pit near by was to close with the loss of 550 jobs.

Damp start for the buses on deregulation day

By Rodney Cowton
Transport Correspondent

Many people had a dismal start to their day yesterday as they joined 10 million in the morning rush-hour who were trying their deregulated local bus services for the first time.

It was not just that it was raining, there was also the difficulty of recognizing buses in new colour schemes, or with changed numbers and using bus stops on which the numbers had not been changed.

There was also the problem of inadequate supplies of time-tables - on Merseyside it was reported that even some drivers did not have them. There were reports from Yorkshire and the West Country of people allowing their bus to go by because they did not recognize it.

It was the first full-scale test of the reorganized bus industry in which competition is being introduced under the provisions of the Transport Act 1985.

The most frequent complaint appeared to be that it was a "damp squib" - that the overall impact on passengers was slight. But that was not true in all areas.

In Liverpool, buses were operating up to an hour late. When passengers got aboard, in some cases they found there had been a 50 per cent fare increase. Only half the new time-tables had been printed.

Mr Gwyn Thomas, managing director of Merseyside, admitted the new system had been rushed through too quickly.

"We had a target date which we had to achieve and obviously we have had to make last-minute adjustments. I think this is the main reason we have not had time-tables completed and made available. Up until last week we still did not know all the routes we would be operating."

"My main regret is the fare rise. We have not wanted to raise fares but we were forced to because before fares were subsidized, but we have lost that now."

In West Yorkshire a considerable amount of confusion was reported. Some buses failed to arrive at timetables were not available in many areas.

Three companies offered services on the Leeds to Morley route, but it seemed too much for the number of passengers, with some buses empty even at the rush hour. In Bradford and Ilkley services were affected by a strike at the Otley depot of the West Yorkshire Road Car Company.

One success was in Lincoln, where the introduction of a fleet of green and white taxis appeared to be welcomed by passengers. The taxis tour along bus routes picking up a maximum of six passengers.



BEFORE CUTTY SARK WAS A WHISKY. IT WAS A CHASER.

Some people chase beer with whisky. Others prefer to do it the other way around. But how could you use a Cutty Sark to chase a man on horseback?

Robert Burns did it. First, he wrote about a farmer called Tam o'Shanter and his grey mare Meg. Then he had them ride past a church one miserable night while the premises were suspiciously bright and noisy.

To thicken the plot, Burns introduced a witch. He describes her as being young, beautiful and clad

only in a cutty sark (a short shirt, to the Scots of that century).

For sport, she would destroy crops, shoot cattle and lure ships onto the rocks.

But the night that Tam o'Shanter encountered her, she was dancing to the tune of Satan's bagpipes in Alloway church. Tam thought she made a lovely sight. Cutty Sark thought Tam would make a lovely corpse. So the chase was on. If he hadn't been astride his horse, he'd have been done for. As it was, Cutty Sark pressed hard on their heels all the way to a nearby bridge. Safety lay on the other side, as witches can't cross running water.

But they can run fast enough to keep up with a galloping horse. An instant before Meg reached the bridge, Cutty Sark managed to pull off her tail.

As for the whisky, it can still be a chaser. But all it can capture is your admiration.

CUTTY SARK THE REAL MCCOY.

THORN EMI 20

Labour plea for miners dismissed in the strike

COAL INDUSTRY

Labour MPs made renewed calls during Commons question time for an end to what they described as the victimization of dismissed miners in the wake of the strike.

Since the end of the miners' strike the total number of men on colliery books had fallen by 46,732 to 125,631. Mr David Hunt, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, said in reply to Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) who said the figures were disturbing.

Mr Hamilton added: The number of men who have been victimized by the coal industry, although guilty of no offence before the courts, is a measure of victimization which is indefensible by any standards.

Will the minister make representations, particularly to the Scottish management, to cease this kind of victimization in the interests of improved industrial relations?

Mr Hunt: The question of dismissed miners is a matter for the management of British Coal, which is now taking urgent measures to ensure coal is more competitive.

The talks about reductions in numbers of jobs, but would he please recall that between 1964 and 1970 under Labour governments manpower in Scotland fell from 34,600 to 30,200, a significant reduction of 24,400.

Mr Geoffrey Lethbridge (Pontefract and Castleford, Lab) asked what loss of manpower the coal board was budgeting for in 1987-88 and, if that target was not reached by voluntary redundancies, would they have to be compulsory?

Mr Hunt: He is right to highlight the fact that there have been no compulsory redundancies and that remains the policy of British Coal.

Mr John Heddle (Mid Staffordshire, C) praised the miners in his own constituency, who, he said, had continued to work throughout the strike in spite of the most vicious victimization.

Mr Hunt: The workforce should know there is one party that has not forgotten the tremendous debt owed by this country to those working miners who kept the industry in being through that necessary and tragic strike.

Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk West, Lab): There are still outstanding cases of miners unfairly dismissed during the strike who took their cases to industrial tribunals and won, yet they have not been given their jobs back because of the intransigence of the coal board.

Will the minister therefore tell the chairman of British Coal that it is about time these men were reinstated in the interests of natural justice?

Mr Hunt: There were over 1,000 miners dismissed as a direct result of the strike and over half, 527, have since been taken back by the board.

The chairman of British Coal recently announced his intention to have a final internal review to look at all outstanding cases of alleged unfair dismissal and that is a matter for British Coal to determine.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dumfriesshire, Lab) in the interests of good industrial relations it is absolutely essential that the new director in Scotland takes an active part in removing the stigma of the victimized miners to get back to stability and good understanding.

Mr Hunt: I think there is some hump in the Labour Party failing to recognize there were many significant job losses in the coal industry before we came into office and, under this Government, the industry is regaining its rightful competitive place in the energy market.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on energy, said: There is still great concern about reinstatement of sacked miners in the coal fields. He said there is going to be an internal review.

Will it also consider cases of miners who have won their cases at the industrial tribunal because, if not, natural justice will not be carried out?

Mr Hunt: The chairman of British Coal is not going to put himself in the place of an industrial tribunal in seeking to review the decisions already made. He is willing to have a final internal review to look at all outstanding cases of dismissal.

I wish Mr Orme would join us in making it clear that no one convicted of serious violence, harassment or intimidation or breaches of mines and quarries legislation will be taken back. That is British Coal's position and it has every right to Mr Orme's support from time to time.



The Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, greeting EEC foreign ministers at the opening of talks in Luxembourg yesterday dominated by Britain's call for punitive action against Syria.

Pit production up by more than half, says Walker

During the past four weeks there had been record productivity by the miners, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, announced during Commons questions.

He pointed out later that between 1974 and 1978, under the Labour Government, production had fallen every year.

He said that for the week ended October 11, average output a man-shift was 3.48 tonnes, a huge 55 per cent improvement over the average of 2.24 tonnes achieved in 1978-79.

That continued growth in productivity demonstrated the determination of all concerned in the industry to succeed in the face of severe competition, he said.

He was replying to Mr James Cookman (Gillingham, C), who said the remarkable figures justified completely the enthusiasm of the National Coal Board to pay by results rather than submit to an annual round of blackmail by the National Union of Mineworkers. Those who worked through the strike had produced some of the very best results.

Mr Walker: Yes. The men who obtained these very fine figures obtained them because they were doing so.

Mr Allen McKay (Barnesley West and Penistone, Lab) said that productivity had risen for many reasons, including investment under the last Government. Would Mr Walker look at the

investment that took place in collieries that had subsequently closed, with a view to writing off that capital cost. It was now becoming a burden on the collieries that remained open.

Mr Walker said one had to review the financial background of the balance sheet of the coal board as time went on. He promised that it would be reviewed.

Mr Kevin Barron (Rother Valley, Lab) said some of Mr Walker's colleagues had tried to stop the development of the

South Warwickshire colliery. Mr Walker said that he wanted to improve the performance of existing pits. That must be a very high priority and it had been under this Government.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton South, C) said morale among ordinary miners must be at a high point. What the ordinary miners wanted was peace in the pits and good firm management from British Coal.

Mr Walker said he regretted that the rationalization of the whole industry had resulted in closures and voluntary redundancies. The new enterprise company had already provided almost 11,000 new jobs in the coal mining communities.

Mr Peter Hardy (Westworth, Lab) asked Mr Walker to support the greater use of coal in Britain. The Government should be more insistent on achieving greater exports markets in Europe.

Mr Walker said the price must be competitive.

Mr Alexander Eadie, an Opposition spokesman on energy, said it was proper to pay due notice to the increase in output achieved by the miners of the country. But the Government must see the industry contract.

Mr Walker said there was no greater contraction of the coal industry than took place under the Labour Government. Between 1974 and 1978, production had fallen every year.

Statutory rules rejected

HOUSE OF LORDS

Takeovers attracted a great deal of attention, but no one had been able to identify a specific instance where statutory rules would have produced a better outcome, Lord Lucas of Chilworth, Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said during the third reading of the Financial Services Bill in the House of Lords.

It remained true that there was no point in mending something which was not broken. The Take-Over Panel came into existence to deal with the takeover of companies and the Government expected that this would be the position for some time to come.

An Opposition amendment to give the Government reserve powers to regulate the conduct of takeover bids was rejected by 125 votes to 69 - Government majority 56.

Lord Williams of Elvel, who moved the amendment, said it did not seek to make it mandatory for the Secretary of State to appoint a panel to supervise the conduct of takeover bids. It was permissive and not binding.

The takeover code and the Bill could not run side by side and the statute itself cut across the panel's authority and the takeover code.

"Let us suppose that the Bill is enacted and all this happens next year. A company makes a bid. There is some doubt about the circumstances of the offer and the conduct of the takeover. The Security and Investments Board is bound to have a role: at the same time the panel has a role. Who do we think will play the predominant role, the SIB or the Take-Over Panel, a voluntary organization with a voluntary code without the force of law? The mere presence of the board on the scene will diminish the authority of the panel."

Lord Evers (L) said the Take-Over Panel had worked successfully for a number of years and this was an issue which could with advantage be deferred. The SIB would have quite enough to do to carry out the tasks likely to be entrusted to it under the proposed legislation.

They should see how the two worked together. If Lord Williams's comments turned out to be correct in practice there was always a future date when this could be corrected. At this stage they should not put on the SIB these additional duties.

Lord Lucas of Chilworth said there was nothing inherently contradictory in having rules such as were contained in the takeover code standing alongside the law of the land. That situation had obtained for the past 18 years and had worked very well.

There were those who would argue that fines and even imprisonment would concentrate the mind more than rulings from a non-statutory body, but experience did not bear that out.

Contrary to what Lord Williams suggested, panel rulings were complied with. In takeovers where each side was trying to influence the minds of shareholders over a period of time, the effect of a critical statement could be very powerful.

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DHSS unable to get answer from artificial limb factory

The Department of Health and Social Security is still trying to get an answer from J E Hanger, the strike-affected firm of artificial-limb makers at Roehampton, on what arrangements it is making to maintain the supply of limbs.

The company has also refused to reply to the ministry's request for an indication of its long-term plans.

However, in urgent cases where appointments have had to be postponed, arrangements have been made with the company to supply limbs to individual patients from sources other than its Roehampton factory, to which the dispute has been confined.

Mr John Major, Minister for Social Security, made that clear when he answered an Opposition question about the dispute in the Commons.

Mr Ian Gow (Eastbourne, C) reminded Mr Major that Lady Trumpington, Under-Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, had told the House of Lords earlier this month about the firm's refusal to indicate its future plans.

Mr Major said that Mr Gow had correctly reported. Lady Trumpington's words, the minister had said in his original reply that the dispute had been continuing since September 15, but was confined to the company's Roehampton factory.

Difficulties had been caused for a small number of amputees. By the end of last week, 58 appointments had been postponed because limbs had not been supplied in time.

In those cases arrangements were being made for limbs to be supplied urgently and for fresh appointments to be made as soon as possible.

In making arrangements for work to be done elsewhere, the department was paying particular attention to the cases of primary patients, who had had recent amputations, for whom the Government was not a party to the dispute between work force and management, which was a matter for negotiation between them.

Mr Frank Dobson, an Opposition spokesman on health and social security, in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the statement, why has the Government not taken more vigorous action to protect the interests of NHS patients? When did he start asking for daily reports?

Will he stop saying that the dispute is not affecting patients when the centre produces 100 new or adjusted limbs every day and the dispute has been going on since September?

The ministry and the minister had acknowledged that more than 50 patients had been affected. Lady Trumpington, Under-Secretary of State, had said in the Lords that the dispute was not affecting any amputees being left in mobile as a result of the dispute. He had a constituent, Mr Rob

HEALTH

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Scots and Welsh losing aid cash

REGIONS

Scotland and Wales were being relegated to the second division because of cuts in regional-aid spending and because money was being diverted elsewhere, Mr Ian Gower, Secretary of State at the Scottish Office, said today when opening a debate initiated by the SNP and Plaid Cymru.

He moved a motion condemning the Government for its total lack of concern for Scotland and Wales, as demonstrated by its failure to provide effective regional economic policies, and calling for a fundamental rethink of government policy towards economic regeneration in order to provide more permanent jobs.

Mr Stewart said UK regional economic policy had failed in its purpose to equalize employment chances among the regions and spread industrial development.

Although regional policy over the years had been inadequate in many respects, it had provided a valuable boost to many parts of the UK.

For example, it had been estimated that between 1960 and 1981 regional policy was responsible for creating 600,000 manufacturing jobs in assisted areas.

Regional policy was under attack and the most recent round of substantial changes had been made in 1984 when Scotland bore 30 per cent of the cut in regional aid spending. That spending had fallen in Scotland from £369 million in

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Tempers rise in Lords over missing cameras

By Sheila Guna, Political Staff

As the House of Lords enters the fourth week of its hardest work of the year the hackles of peers are rising over one glaring omission from the chamber, the television cameras.

They have rolled in only once, when Lady Young, a Foreign Office minister, made a statement of the Reykjavik summit.

That is in spite of late sittings every night and a spate of government defeats and concessions.

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For instance, the Financial Services Bill, to ensure protection for investors, and the NHS (Amendment) Bill, to tighten hygiene standards in hospitals, have been virtually rewritten.

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Channel tunnel Public subsidies ruled out

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

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With sceptical City institutions having so far failed to fund a £206 million capital-raising exercise that must be completed by tomorrow, reports at the weekend suggested that government officials were preparing a "top-up" as a last resort to rescue the prestige project.

In the Commons yesterday, Mr Jonathan Aitken, the fiercely anti-tunnel MP for Thanet South, sought an emergency debate on those reports and on reports that ministers had been putting pressure on financial institutions to invest.

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Challenge to Tebbit over libel case

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Wokingham, Lab) challenged Mr Norman Tebbit, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and chairman of the Conservative Party, to make a statement at the despatch box on allegations about interference with potential witnesses in the libel case brought by two Conservative MPs against the BBC.

Mr Tebbit's decision last Thursday to answer Mr Campbell-Savours' allegations outside rather than inside the House by misreading the House in a personal statement, Mr Tebbit should now repeat his assertions at the despatch box in a statement.

"If the referee," Mr Campbell-Savours said, "the country will know that a conspiracy of silence is being engineered by senior figures to hide the truth from Parliament."

The MP said that while Mr Tebbit, in his remarks outside, had vigorously and unequivocally denied to the media that Mr David Mitchell, head of Tory Central Office legal department, had spoken to potential witnesses after February 6, when the legal action was initiated and the MPs concerned had issued the writs, his (Mr Campbell-Savours) evidence was that Mr Mitchell had spoken to potential witnesses, knowing that they were potential witnesses.

On February 22 and thereafter, Mr Campbell-Savours, who was accused by The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) of seeking to make a political point through the Chair, which was to be debated, was raising a point of order on the same brought against the BBC by Mr Neil Hamilton (Tatton, C) and Mr Gerald Howarth (Cannock and Burntwood, C) over a Panorama programme, *Mitchell's Military Tendency*. It was settled out of court last week.

Mr Campbell-Savours said the implication of Mr Tebbit's assertion in the House last week that he would not use the protection of privilege by replying to the allegations in the House implied that he (Mr Campbell-Savours) could do likewise.

The reason I have been unable to take that course, he said, "is because there is a danger of a gagging writ being served on me with the effect that Parliament would be silenced."

After The Speaker had said he could not rule on whether Mr Tebbit should come to the despatch box to give his answer, Mr Alan Williams, from the Opposition front bench, said Mr Campbell-Savours had hoped to point out that as many as 17 out of 20 witnesses may have been persuaded to withdraw.

Mr Tebbit knew last week that his role as Tory party chairman was involved and, therefore, could have spoken from the back benches in his private role.

The Government, over Westminster, had said that ministers were answerable to the House and for those who served under them, and Mr Tebbit was a Cabinet minister.

The Speaker said this was not a matter for him.

These instances point to another possible cause of embarrassment:

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COMMENTARY
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Professions angry over government refusal to limit damages claims

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government's refusal to meet the professions' request to limit the damages courts can award in the face of rising negligence claims brought an angry response at a conference in London yesterday.

Mr Alan Hardcastle, chairman of the Heads of Professions group, said that because of the huge claims for damages, professionals, including doctors, accountants and solicitors, now faced "catastrophic consequences" should they make an honest misjudgement or error.

There was also the "real possibility" that new entrants to the professions will be deterred by the risk of losing all - house, savings, and professional life - as a result of one misjudgement or error.

That would lead, in due course, to a lowering of professional standards and to a "reduction of competence which can hardly be the outcome" desired by the Government, he said.

He added that there would also be a loss of confidence in the professions on the part of the public who use their services.

The Government had said it was for firms to make a commercial judgement about



Mr Elwyn Morgan, a farmer, overlooking the Herefordshire countryside from the derelict fourteenth-century Snodhill Castle, near Hay-on-Wye, Powys. The ruins of the castle, which existed in Domesday Book times, accompany the title of The Lordship of Snodhill which is to be auctioned in London on November 11 (Photograph: Philip Dunn).

Firms unaware of cash for giving jobs to blind

Employers are discriminating unfairly against the blind and the partially-sighted, the Royal National Institute for the Blind claimed yesterday.

A survey, commissioned by the institute's employment development unit, showed that many employers forget the Manpower Services Commission will pick up any extra costs incurred, such as adapting a telephone switchboard.

Employers also misguidedly think blind people are more prone to accidents at work, although surveys have proved otherwise.

About 135,000 people in England and Wales are registered blind or partially-sighted. Forty thousand are of working age, but fewer than 20 per cent are employed. The institute's survey involved interviews with 318 visually handicapped people looking for a job, 35 per cent of whom were living on the Government's poverty line.

The report emphasized that more information should be provided on services, schemes and help available to job-seekers, employers and social workers. "It is essential that more publicity on benefits should be targeted at individual blind people," the report said.

Sex-threat children get SOS touchline

By Jill Sherman

An emergency telephone line for sexually abused children opened in Yorkshire yesterday. The free "touchline" service has been set up by the National Children's Home (NCH) in response to a large number of cases of sexual abuse.

Fund raising for the scheme started in 1984 after the discovery of a "sex ring" in Leeds involving 250 young girls who were paid by men to have sex.

Over the past three years the number of reported cases of child sex abuse in the area has increased dramatically. In 1983, Leeds social services department recorded 10 cases. This year 104 incidents have already been reported.

The NCH Touchline will be open from 9.30am to 9.30pm from Monday to Friday and an answerphone will operate over the weekend and overnight.

Launching the scheme yesterday, Miss Linda Whittaker, NCH coordinator of Touchline, said: "We are most concerned that youngsters feel they can ring us. They don't have to give us their name on the first occasion."

The telephone numbers are: Touchline (for children in Yorkshire) Leeds 457777; Childline (nationwide) 0800 1111.

School governors: 2

Training options 'few and dated'

In the second of a three-part series, Mark Dowd, Education Reporter, looks at the prospects for training an ambitious would-be governor.

It is almost 100 years since the Cross Commission on school government defined the desirable attributes of school governors: breadth of view, business habits, administrative ability and a power of working harmoniously with others.

They are laudable credentials but an intimidating list to any prospective governor. The 1986 legislation states that "appropriate training is to be provided for governors free of charge".

Where will the money come from?

Three weeks ago, Mrs Joan Sallis, national organizer of the Campaign for the Advancement of State Education, helped to found a new consortium whose specific task will be to co-ordinate efforts designed to improve the present poor opportunities for training.

She estimates that there will be more than a quarter of a million governors after the new law is implemented. Many of those will be the new stock of inexperienced parent governors.

The Government has made £100,000 available for pilot training schemes but only 10 of the more than 70 local authorities that applied have been successful in their bids. The Department of Education and Science says that more money will be available in future through the rate-support grant mechanism but so far nothing is official.

Present training opportunities can best be described as patchy and that is to put it generously.

The Open University runs an excellent course which got under way in 1981. But many feel that it is dated and only likely to appeal to the committed, organized individual with time to spare.

Furthermore, there is a voluntary body, the National Association of Governors and Managers, which has held regional training days from time to time during the past year. However, a day's training for an estimated 2,000 people hardly appears to make serious inroads into the problem.

Mrs Sallis and her consortium are relying on charitable trusts and a good deal of self-help to set in train several projects.

Blandford drugs den dealer found guilty

A drugs dealer who was arrested in a cocaine den with Lord Blandford was convicted of supplying cocaine yesterday.

Lawrence Zephyr, aged 53, was found guilty at Knightsbridge Crown Court of four charges of possessing and supplying cocaine and three firearms charges.

Mr Anthony Glass, QC, said that Zephyr told detectives involved in the raid, code-named, Operation Davina, "I have seen him here before," referring to Blandford.

After the raid on the Edgware Road den, detectives from Scotland Yard's central drugs squad visited a flat where Zephyr was staying in Golders Green Road, north London.

There they found £21,000 worth of cocaine and loaded

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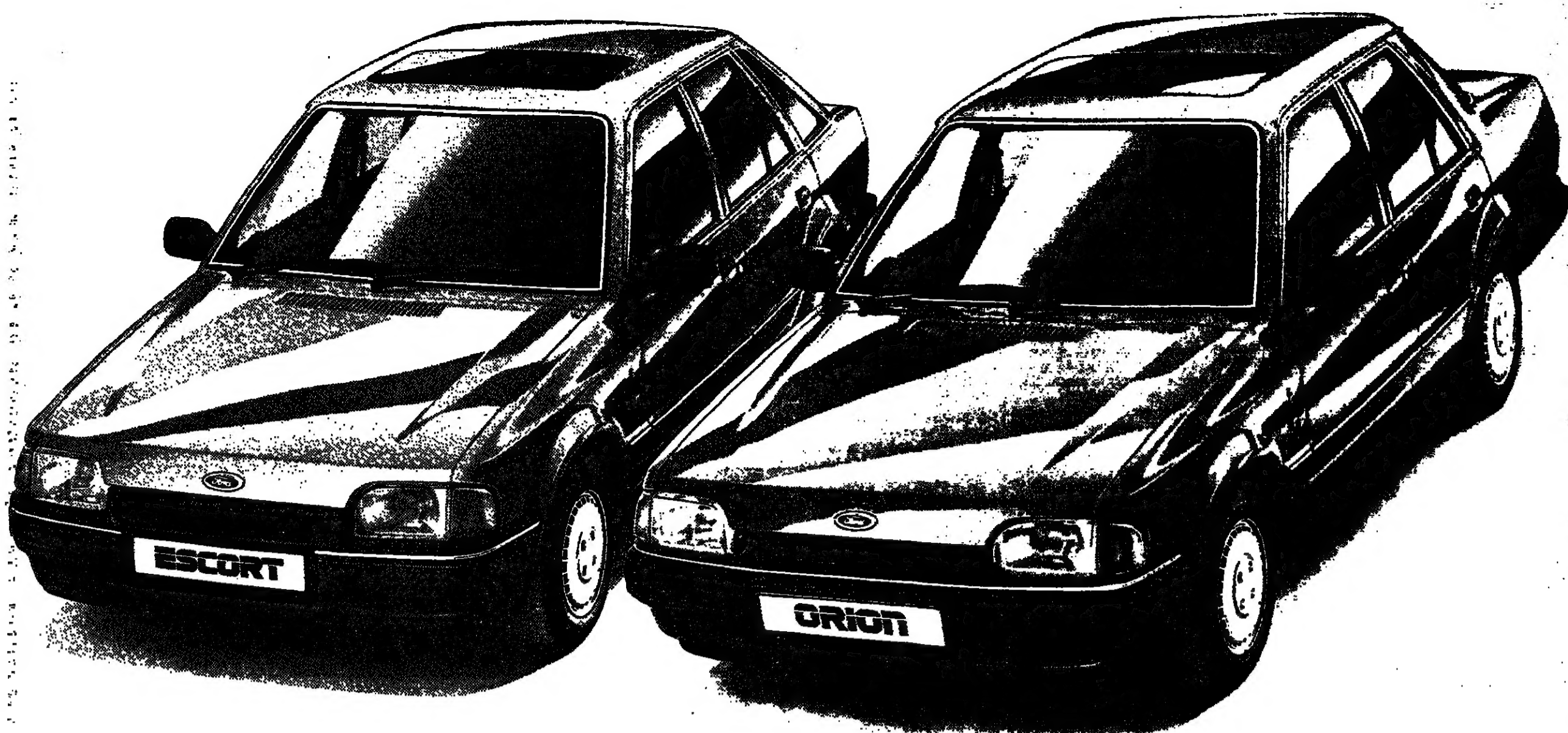
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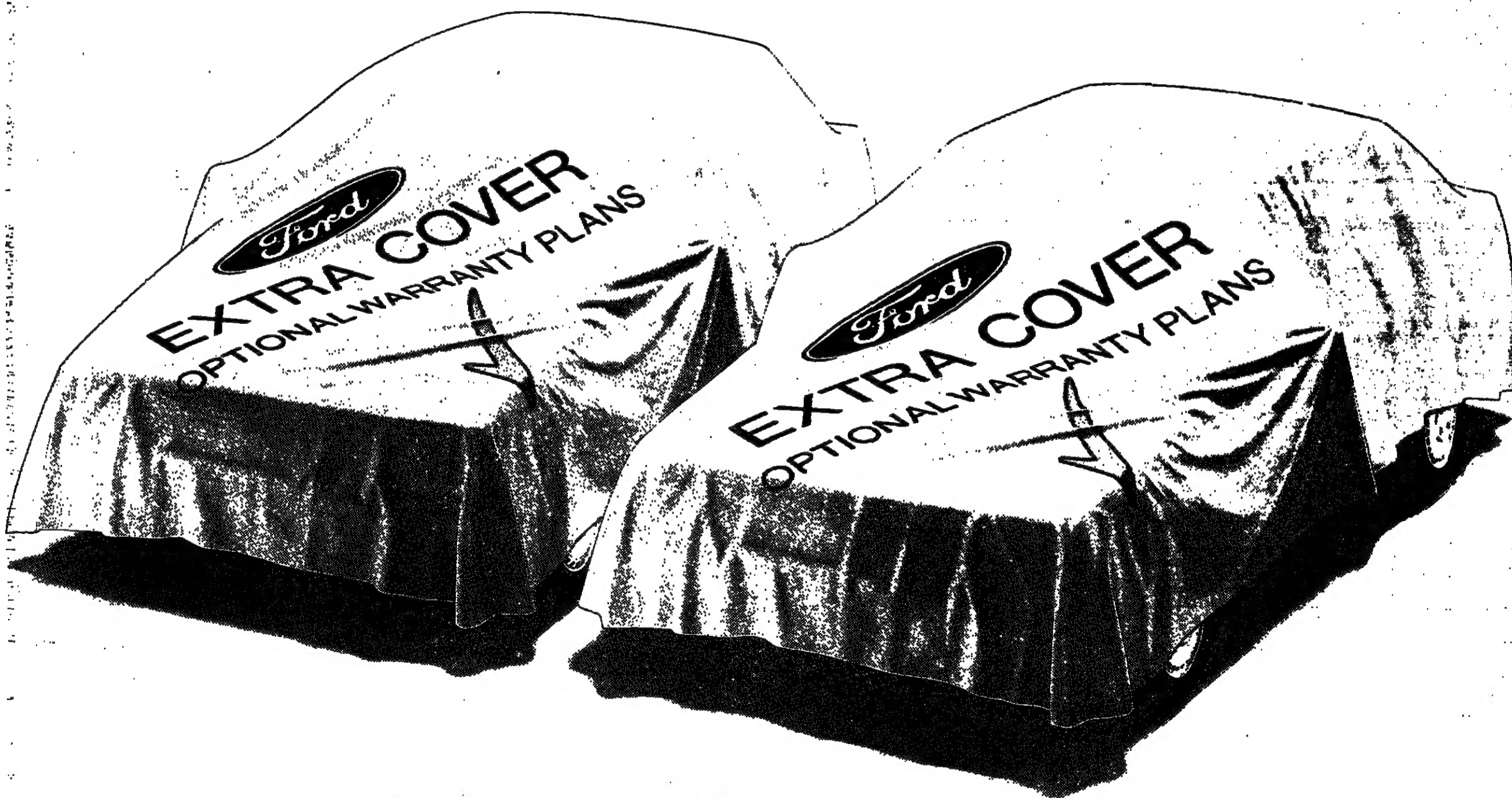
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Unionist
agreement

Sinn Fein move to end Dail boycott may lead to conference walkout

By Richard Ford

Deep divisions within Provisional Sinn Fein over a radical plan to abandon its policy of refusing to take seats in the Irish Republic's parliament may lead to a walk-out at the movement's annual conference.

The ruling council's proposal will be vigorously resisted by older republicans led by Mr Ruairi O Bradaigh, a former party president, who describes the arguments now taking place as "the greatest struggle of the republican movement".

But he and his older colleagues, based largely in the South, are fighting a rearguard action against the northern faction surrounding Mr Gerry Adams, the party's president, who had been actively promoting the abandonment of abstentionism in preparation for next weekend's debate.

The leadership is anxious for the change in policy as a general election must be held in the Irish Republic before November 1987, giving it an opportunity to run candidates and perhaps destabilize the Irish political system.

The ruling council has proposed dropping an article of faith in the movement since 1922 to enable successful parliamentary candidates to take their seats in the Dail in the hope that they will aid the advance of the Provisionals in the republic.

Delegates at the Mansion House conference in Dublin will be asked to endorse proposals that elected members do not draw their full parliamentary salaries for personal use but instead receive a PSF organizer's subsidy: that they act in the Dail under the guidance of the organization's ruling council, and that they sign a written pledge to abstain from Westminster or any parliamentary body set up in Northern Ireland.

The changes in the constitution require a two-thirds majority and PSF organizers have altered the order of proceedings to allow Mr Adams, PSF MP for West Belfast, to outline his views on the issue before almost five hours of debate next Sunday.

Opposition to the move is based largely in the South

although Mr Adams, with the support of the Provisional IRA and key older republicans, hopes to avoid any large split in the movement.

The leadership insists that taking seats in the Dail would not diminish the "armed struggle" in the North or lead inevitably to reformism and the abandonment of military operations.

It is precisely that which Mr O Bradaigh fears, saying that it is impossible to remain a revolutionary organization while sitting in the Dail.

"Going into Leinster House means accepting the Army, the political police, the special courts, the internment camps and all the apparatus of repression and collaboration with the British."

Any decision to enter the Dail will have serious repercussions for political life in the republic. It will force Mr Charles Haughey's Fianna Fail to protect its flank, making it difficult for him to pursue any policy of compromise without upsetting his more extreme supporters.

Rembrandt expected to fetch millions

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's is bringing a Rembrandt and two paintings by Frans Hals back from the United States for sale in London in December. Prices for all three are expected to run into millions.

In what promises to be Sotheby's most important Old Master sale for many years, the Rembrandt takes pride of place. It is a little oval portrait of a young girl, plump and Dutch, with soft straggling curls, pearls in her ears and a richly embroidered cloak.

It is a head and shoulders portrait caught in a shaft of strong light. She looks out peacefully, very self-contained in her youthful world. It is an intimate and memorable image which is likely to stir the acquisitive urge of both collectors and museums.

The painting is dated 1632, the period of Rembrandt's first success. The early date also means that it has already been through the mill of the Rembrandt Commission, which is currently sorting slowly through paintings attributed to him, deciding which are from his hand and which are not.

The commission suggests that it is one of a small group of portraits which Rembrandt painted for his own enjoyment, rather than on commission, and this is borne out by its freedom and sparkle.

It has a distinguished provenance, which always enhances the price, having belonged to the Prince of Lichtenstein and on loan to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston since 1966.

The two Hals paintings are more formal, commissioned portraits, an unidentified man and his wife, both depicted three-quarter length. He has a fine ruff and majestic whiskers while his rather plain wife wears a white cap and a stiff black dress which glints with coloured highlights.

They are the most important paintings by Frans Hals to come on the market for ten years or so.

Purchased by Sir William van Horne, a Montreal railroad millionaire, in about 1915, they were on loan to the Rijks museum in Amsterdam from 1973-79 and to the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1979



The Deep Sea Divers, a four-member group from London, practising underwater music in a swimming pool. Mr Peter Thomas, the lead singer who plays saxophone and flute, has written a two-hour rock musical and says that his aspiration to perform it underwater are serious. "It is a different dimension. Under water, music actually enters your body, you feel it as well as hear it." Frogmans would be present with breathing apparatus and the audience would be invited into the pool. The band may apply for an Arts Council grant.

MPs seek access to scientific material

By Martin Fletcher
Political Reporter

Three senior Conservative backbenchers will embark today on the first step of a campaign to redress the balance of power between MPs and the Government by giving members access to high-quality technical and scientific information.

Although Mrs Margaret Thatcher is personally opposed to the idea, they will ask for the support of the all-party Parliamentary and Scientific Committee for the creation of a body to conduct detailed inquiries into complex subjects that MPs might, otherwise, be unable to master.

They will then seek debates in both the Lords and the Commons and, armed, they hope, with a clear mandate from peers and backbench MPs, will ask the House of Commons Commission for £250,000 to fund a permanent staff of up to 10 people.

The unit would undertake inquiries at the request of select committee chairmen, or a committee's senior opposition MP, and they would collate evidence from the leading authorities in any given subject.

Sir Ian Lloyd, chairman of the energy select committee and one of the three backbenchers proposing the move, said yesterday that the Commons, in its role as a check on the executive, was becoming "increasingly irrelevant to the kind of problems the Government will be facing".

The proposal would mean MPs were better informed and equipped to tackle ministers. While it would not, in itself, guarantee an improvement, it was "a necessary condition for improvement".

Together with Sir Trevor Skeet, chairman of the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee, and Sir Gerard Vaughan, Sir Ian visited Washington last April to investigate the grander American equivalent, the Office of Technology Assessment.

That services both houses of Congress, has an annual budget of \$15 million and produces upwards of 40 reports a year.

On their return they put the idea to Mrs Thatcher, who subsequently wrote to Sir Trevor indicating that she would not be prepared to sanction such expenditure.

Unionist rally marks agreement anniversary

Two Ulster Unionist leaders yesterday announced plans for a big rally in the province's capital as the main event to mark the first anniversary of the Anglo-Irish agreement (Richard Ford writes).

Both men denied any knowledge of a "loyalist" strike and warned "hoodlums" to stay away from a demonstration planned for outside Belfast City Hall on November 15.

The venue is the same as for a similar rally held after the signing of the agreement last year and both Mr James Molyneux and Mr Ian Paisley are aware of the risk involved in their strategy.

Any outbreak of trouble or a smaller turnout than in 1985 would damage the Unionist cause of opposing the deal with Dublin.

However, with the Orange Order assisting the Official and Democratic Unionist parties, the leadership is assured of good attendance. Moderates believe a mammoth but

peaceful demonstration is more effective in public relations terms than other events.

Mr Molyneux, leader of the OUP, said: "The Ulster people will know that their tenacity and their resolution is on the line."

During the rally the two men will unveil further plans for the withdrawal of Unionist consent to be governed and, before then, will review loyalist membership of various boards and other government agencies.

Militant "loyalists" were disappointed at yesterday's announcement as they have been pressing for more hard-line tactics.

But Mr Molyneux is opposed to these tactics, though hard-liners within the community may carry out independent protests during the next three weeks.

The security forces are preparing for "loyalist" street violence to erupt in the days before the anniversary.

EEC grants to help Ulster energy search

EEC foreign ministers yesterday approved a £24 million aid programme to Northern Ireland (Richard Owen writes). It was part of a package aimed at improving telecommunications.

In the energy sector, the EEC aid is to cover the efficient use of energy and the exploitation of local energy resources, particularly lignite.

The overall alternative energy policy is designed to encourage development not only of peat and lignite but also of solar energy, wind energy, geothermal sources and small scale hydro-electric operations. The regional aid programme in local energy runs for five years and has a budget of £210 million.

The telecommunications programme in Northern Ireland provides for investment in basic equipment, cellular radio and the promotion of advanced telecommunication services.

Plastic revolution

Smartcard set to outsmart rivals

By Keith Hindley

The "smartcard", a small plastic card with the memory and power of many home computers, could handle our bank account, eliminate the cheque book and make banknotes and coins almost obsolete.

The cards could also carry medical records and give us entry to our workplace, our tennis club, even our local cinema club. They could also act as national or European identity cards, carrying our photograph, signature, fingerprints or voiceprint in their digital memories.

But the international enthusiasm for the smartcard is not found in Britain. Our institutions remain sceptical and we risk being left behind those in

other technologically advanced nations.

In recent months, leading banking and financial groups in Japan, Europe and the US have agreed that the smartcard has immense potential. Public trials of various forms of the card are already under way in the US by Visa and MasterCard, the two large credit card institutions.

They now believe 100 million cards will be issued in both America and Japan by 1991 and a multi-billion dollar market for the card's many uses will develop within years.

In Britain, our financial institutions are developing their own system based on an improved version of the magnetic strip credit card. The

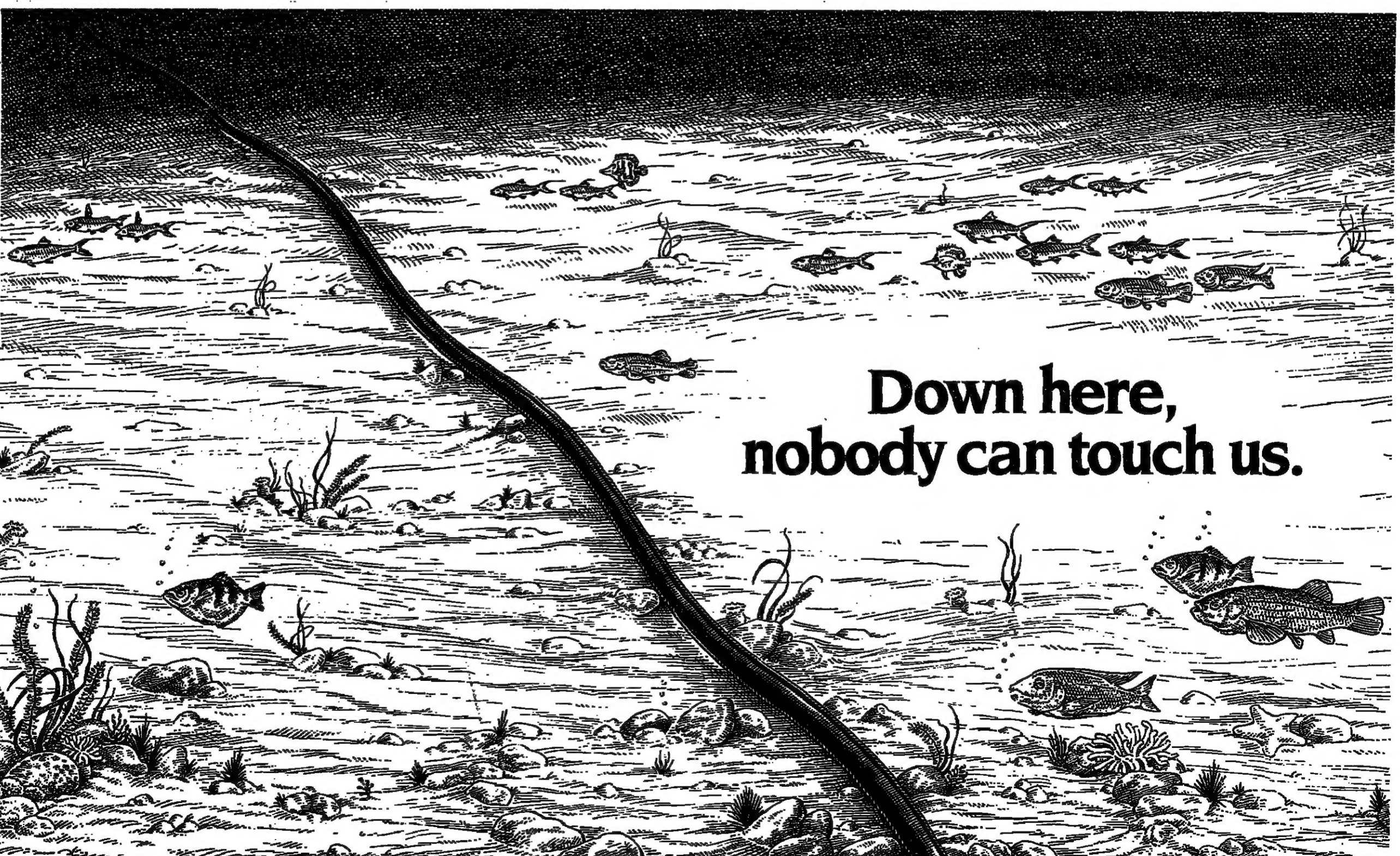
system, known as Eftpos (electronic funds transfer at point of sale), will use terminals in shops with a check by telephone to clear a purchase or pay a bill.

The system will cost more than half a billion pounds and is scheduled to come into use by 1988.

Abroad, the British plans are already seen as archaic and the start-up date as hopelessly optimistic.

A wave of smartcard issues, worldwide, could well swamp British plans for Eftpos.

This weekend Barclays broke ranks with the other British banks with news that it will offer a simple point of sale card next May, ahead of the national Eftpos launch.



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Red Cross calls on members to respect Geneva Conventions

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), looking back over the past five years, says in its report that armed conflicts have become more numerous and last longer, while violations of international humanitarian law were more frequent.

The report, presented by its president, Mr Alexandre Hay, to the International Red Cross conference yesterday, also underlines that the taking of hostages, sometimes subsequently murdered, terrorism, torture of detained persons and "disappearances" are similarly becoming more and more common.

Disregard of humanitarian law, it says, "has even reached the point where whole civilian populations are subjected to starvation".

The ICRC report refers to "an undeniable deterioration" in observance of the Geneva Conventions in connection with prisoners of war, who had too often become hostages.

The most common violation was failure to provide notification of capture, with the result that tens of thousands of families in Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Western Sahara, Chad, Ethiopia, Somalia, Angola, Cambodia and Afghanistan were suffering the anguish of uncertainty.

In Afghanistan and Iran, ICRC delegates were not being allowed to visit prisoners and the report noted increased bombing of civilians by both sides and use of chemical

weapons by Iraq in the Gulf War.

On the Golan Heights, annexed by Israel from Syria in 1981, the ICRC "is finding it almost impossible to do its mandatory protection work in aid of the civilian and prison population. It is not even being notified of arrests."

It was also particularly concerned about the plight of arrested people to whom it had no access and of the civilian population in the area of southern Lebanon controlled by the Israeli armed forces where hundreds of houses had been destroyed, thousands of people displaced and a very high number arrested.

"Extremely disturbing", too, was the situation in Namibia, with restrictions imposed by the South African authorities on the work of ICRC delegates, though "the existence of an armed conflict cannot be denied".

The conference tabled a draft resolution asking all 165 countries bound by the Geneva Conventions to respect their obligations under international humanitarian law.

PRETORIA: Talks between South Africa and representatives of the ICRC to discuss the Government's decision to expel foreign Red Cross staff in response to the suspension of South Africa from the Geneva conference, have been postponed until today, the Foreign Ministry said (Reuters reports).

Mugabe invites Nkomo to burial

From Michael Hartnack, Harare

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, has invited Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zanu leader, to accompany him to the funeral of President Machel in Maputo today, as a mark of the reconciliation achieved in recent talks here.

Mr Enos Nkala, the Minister of Home Affairs, disclosed this at a weekend rally in Bulawayo, when he said that remaining Zanu detainees would be released to help to finalize a unity pact.

Mr Nkala's words raised expectations that the Government would soon free Mr Daminiso Dabengwa, Mr Nkomo's former guerrilla intelligence chief detained under the state of emergency since arms caches were found on Zanu properties in 1982.

Mr Dabengwa, the most charismatic Zanu leader after Mr Nkomo and the most problematical from the viewpoint of Mr Mugabe's Government, was acquitted on treason charges by the High Court in 1983.

Mr Nkala hinted at the problems Mr Nkomo may be facing with extremist elements in Matabeland, Zanu's traditional stronghold, when he said some people were already denouncing the unity talks as a betrayal.

MAPUTO: As President Machel's body lay in state for the final day before his funeral, the Mozambican leadership yesterday attended a three-hour service for 17 officials killed with him in the plane crash inside South Africa eight days ago (Reuters reports).



Señor Adán Artola, military leader of Kisan, the Nicaraguan Indian anti-Sandinista rebel group which is accused of buying guns with non-lethal US aid, displays weapons stored in the movement's armoury on the Honduras-Nicaraguan border.

Contras to be trained in US

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration, it is reported, has tentatively decided to train Nicaraguan Contras in the US as part of the escalating campaign to bring down the Sandinista Government because Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras are unwilling to allow their territory to be used.

The plan is said to stem directly from the renewed aid that the Administration is about to start releasing to the Contras. The first instalment of \$60 million (£41 million), out of the total of \$100 million in military and non-military

aid approved by Congress, is ready for delivery to the rebels, but arguments persist about the best way to spend it.

The first deliveries under the renewed aid will be rifles, ammunition and grenade launchers. The remaining \$40 million will be available from February 15 and can be used for heavier equipment such as artillery and anti-aircraft missiles.

According to *The Washington Post*, yesterday, the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps have been directed to make detailed recommendations for suitable, remote training sites in the US.

The paper said the plan

would be to train unit commanders, not green soldiers. The commanders would then train their men inside Nicaragua. The training would include the handling of the weaponry the Contras will be getting from the US, as well as techniques of guerrilla warfare.

The State Department is in charge of overall policy guidance for the new programme, but there are arguments about tactics. For example, about whether the money should be concentrated on spectacular military successes or on gradually building up the effectiveness of the Contras with better equipment and more training.

Summit hopes remain high

From John England, Bonn

Herr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor of West Germany, President Mitterrand of France and his Prime Minister, M Jacques Chirac, met in Frankfurt yesterday and agreed that the Reykjavik summit had left the door open to further negotiations between the two superpowers.

The three leaders saw Reykjavik as an "important station" in East-West relations and believed that the chances for a second summit were good, said Herr Friedrich Ost, the chief West German government spokesman.

The statement came at the start of a two-day Franco-German "cultural summit", after Herr Kohl had briefed President Mitterrand and M Chirac separately and privately on his talks in Washington last week with President Reagan.

Herr Ost said British sanctions against Syria had been mentioned only briefly, but the German and French foreign ministers, who were also in Frankfurt, were in contact with their EEC counterparts meeting in Luxembourg.

The Franco-German meeting, also attended by most Cabinet ministers of both governments, is "aimed at deepening the friendship between Germany and France, especially cultural ties".

Agreements to be signed yesterday and today include school and student exchanges and attempts to promote greater efforts in learning each other's languages.

Frankfurt was on top security alert, with about 2,000 police on duty in the inner-city area.

President Mitterrand flew into Frankfurt to a red-carpet welcome by Herr Kohl, which included full military honours, and later went to the Paulskirche to receive the city's highest and rarely-bestowed award of honorary citizenship.

M Chirac made a quieter entrance later, keeping Herr Kohl waiting five minutes on the steps of a Frankfurt hotel before his car convoy drew up.

Lateness on the part of several French Cabinet ministers had earlier caused the cancellation of a planned "cultural breakfast" to be given by their German colleagues.

The French leaders took the opportunity of the summit to thank Herr Kohl for Bonn's recent agreement to take part in the advance phase of the French Hermes space shuttle project.

West Germany is to put DM32 million (£11.2 million) into the project this year and in 1987.

Language note: In an editorial on the meeting, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* newspaper yesterday said the readiness to learn each other's language seemed to be fading rather than growing. But most German and French politicians would be expressing their concern about the problem in English.

Gorbachov optimistic about arms

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, yesterday claimed that progress was still possible on the question of arms control despite what he described as "provocative" moves taken by the Reagan Administration since the collapse of the Reykjavik summit earlier this month.

In a written message to the organizers of a writers' conference in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia, Mr Gorbachov stated that in Iceland, the Soviet Union had put on the negotiating table "a package of inter-linked proposals".

He said the proposals were balanced in terms of both the interests of the superpowers and the world at large.

"The situation after the Reykjavik meeting, in spite of the well-known provocative actions of the US Administration and the gross misrepresentation of what came to pass at the Iceland meeting, still offers opportunities for a search for solutions," Mr Gorbachov's message said.

Although his references to the provocative behaviour of the White House were not spelt out, they were clearly intended as a sour comment on the recent expulsions of Russian diplomats from the US, including the 55 expulsion orders made last week against personnel in the Washington embassy and the consulate in San Francisco.

In keeping with the recent intensive Kremlin propaganda drive designed to depict the US Administration as the sole cause of the breakdown at Reykjavik, the Soviet leader asserted that if the American side had accepted the Russian package "a real process of eliminating nuclear weapons would have got under way".

Argentina tries to limit forces' role

From Eduardo Cusá, Buenos Aires

Four years after its defeat in the Falklands war, Argentina is attempting to define a new and more limited role for its armed forces and to firmly establish the principle of civilian control over the military.

The effort to break the 50-year cycle of alternating civilian and military governments comes at a time when the resources and prestige of the Argentine military are at an all-time low following the Falklands fiasco and a "dirty war" against terrorism that led to the disappearance of at least 9,000 people.

In the three years since the civilian Government came to power the military budget has been cut by 35 per cent and the number of men in uniform reduced from about 100,000 to just 30,000. No arms purchases have been made since December 1983 and none are planned in the immediate future.

Government officials like to place the budget cuts in the context of an overall austerity programme forced by the economic crisis. But the spending reductions are in keeping with the effort to limit the role of the military to one of defending the country from external aggression.

As part of this process the First Army Corps in Buenos Aires, which has always played an important part in the overthrow of civilian governments, has been dismantled and its troops deployed to more distant regions.

"The Government basically does not trust the armed forces because they are the alternative lurking around the corner," said one Western diplomat. This attitude is hardly surprising, given that generals have occupied the presidential palace during 36 of the past 55 years and that no civilian President has completed his six-year constitutional mandate since 1978.

In order to break this pattern, Congress is preparing to approve a national defence law prohibiting military interference in internal conflicts. The measure restates the President's constitutional role as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and establishes mechanisms that increase civilian participation in military operations and planning.

"The law makes it very clear that national defence is a joint responsibility to be shared by both civilian and military leaders," the Defence Minister, Señor Horacio Jauregui, said in an interview. That is a new concept in a country where civilian supervision of the military has traditionally been non-existent.

The key problem remains one of trying to integrate the uniformed services into the rest of society, a difficult task that has not been made any easier by the continuing trials of former military officers for human rights violations committed during the 1976-1983 dictatorship.

The judicial proceedings are a constant source of tension within the military, who claim that the notion of due obedience gives immunity from prosecution to all but the top commanders.

Civilian leaders, however, will also have to change their behaviour if they are to establish authority over the armed forces on a permanent basis.

"We Argentines must overcome the double standard we have maintained towards the military. We have either been afraid of them or we have wanted to subject them," said Senator Antonio Berhongaray, the chairman of the Senate armed services committee.

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Summit hopes remain high

From John England Room

صباحنا العربي

WORLD SUMMARY

20,000 gold miners on strike

Johannesburg — Twenty thousand black miners went on strike at three South African gold mines yesterday in a dispute over a 3.5 per cent pay rise (Ray Kennedy writes). There were signs that the strike at the Kloof, Deelkraal and Doornfontein mines owned by Gold Fields of South Africa could spread to three other mines in the group. But Mr Marcel Golding, a spokesman for the black National Union of Mineworkers, said the spread of the strike had been halted by a "heavy mine security presence". Mr Attie Roets of the Gold Fields group said action by mine security personnel was necessary to protect the entire labour force. Meanwhile, efforts were continuing yesterday to recover the bodies of six blacks killed on Sunday when a 2.5 ton iron bucket plummeted to the bottom of a ventilation shaft at the Randfontein Estates gold mine west of Johannesburg.

Second Colombian journalist held in US

Bogotá — Another Colombian woman journalist has been detained in the United States as a supposed "political undesirable" only two weeks after a colleague was similarly held by US immigration authorities in a case which led to fierce criticism of the Reagan Administration (Geoffrey Matthews writes). Olga Behar, a former national television newscaster here, was detained on her arrival in Miami on a flight from Spain on Sunday. Yesterday she was under virtual house arrest in a local hotel, where US immigration officers were placed on guard outside her room. Two weeks ago Patricia Lara, a journalist with the Bogotá daily *El Tiempo*, was detained and subsequently deported.

French Fagin

Paris (AFP) — Paris police have arrested a Yugoslav who controlled an army of gypsy children trained to relieve tourists of wallets and valuables. Alexander Pavlovic, aged 38, admitted that he had an agreement with youngsters of gypsy camps in the eastern Paris suburbs. Police found jewellery and piles of 13 different currencies at his home. The children crowd round tourists, with some jostling them to distract their attention while others snatch wallets and jewellery.

Soldiers accused

Harare (AFP) — Two former soldiers in the Zimbabwean Army's notorious Fifth Brigade have been charged with murdering three British tourists in the eastern mountain resort of Inyangwa. The bodies of Richard John Frankland, aged 32, his sister, Nicola Jane Frankland, aged 24, and a friend, Alison Jones, aged 25, were found in August 1982.

Shot admiral dies

Lima (AFP) — Vice-Admiral Gerónimo Cafferata, head of Peru's Industrial Bank, who was wounded in a terrorist attack almost two weeks ago, has died at a Baltimore, Maryland, hospital, where he had been flown in a coma.

Blind guerrilla jailed for Briton's murder

Lod, Israel (Reuters) — An Israeli military court yesterday jailed for life the blind leader of a Palestinian guerrilla band found guilty of killing a British tourist, Paul Appleby, and an Israeli businessman in Arab East Jerusalem. Ala Edin al-Bazian, aged 28, was arrested on suspicion of heading a seven-member guerrilla band that shot Appleby dead last April near the Garden Tomb in Jerusalem, revered by some Christian groups as Jesus' burial place. Gang members were also found guilty of wounding a West German and an American tourist in other attacks. Mr al-Bazian lost his sight in a 1979 bombing attempt. Jailed then for two years, he soon resumed his guerrilla activities and was imprisoned again in 1981 for killing a German tourist. He was among 1,150 convicted guerrillas freed by Israel in a May 1985 prisoner exchange for three Israeli soldiers captured in Lebanon. Prosecutors said the group belonged to a hardline faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Abu Moussa. HONG KONG: Four men pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of raping and murdering a British teenager and killing her companion on a lonely Hong Kong hillside (Reuters reports). A fifth defendant has already pleaded guilty to murder but not guilty to rape. The battered bodies of Nicola Myers, aged 18, and Kenneth McBride, aged 17, were found in April last year.

New deal for Spain's schools

From Richard Wigg, Avila, Spain

The head teacher goes to the classroom window, with its view of a Castilian village church, ploughed fields and hills in the far distance. "A reading book talking about skyscrapers or traffic lights is useless for our children," he said. "We must fit these children so that they can choose later whether they want to make their lives here or in the towns," he explained. Señor Jesús García, aged 29, a maths teacher and son of a rural Civil Guard, has charge of Spain's oldest educational experiment. It is a state primary and middle school, with one or two classrooms located in six different villages along the valley of Ambles, with 10 teachers rotating among a total of 140 children who elsewhere in Spain would all be bussed into the nearest urban centre. Ambles, situated 10 miles from here, is part of a reform programme by Señor José Maravall, Spain's Education Minister, designed to end decades of neglect of rural schools. This autumn saw the beginning of a new school year and

the first full operation of the Socialist Government's controversial Right to Education Law, known as Lode. Under the 1987 Education Ministry budget totalling 601,500 million pesetas (more than £300 million), some £30 million is planned to be spent on "compensation programmes", largely to benefit rural schools. A new decree will mean that the compulsory bussing started by the Franco regime, when the rural exodus began from poor agricultural regions like Castile, will stop if parents in a group of villages want to follow the Ambles experiment. For the first time this year books and teaching material, for which Spanish parents have had to pay even in state schools, are free to some 200,000 children living in villages or towns with less than 10,000 inhabitants. Under Franco the private sector, often lay bodies close to the Catholic church, responded to an exploding demand and the country's population shifts. Such primary and secondary facilities are concentrated in the towns.

Airbus foresight saved 247 lives

By Harvey Elliott Air Correspondent

A three-foot-square inspection panel and a decision by Airbus Industrie to build three "fail-safe" hydraulic systems into their A-300 jets saved the lives of 247 people.

The panel blew out of the tail of the Thai International jet high over Japan following an explosive decompression which injured more than 60 passengers and left Airbus executives anxiously awaiting a full-scale report into the incident that could have turned into a major disaster.

Had the panel not been built to enable engineers to check the internal mechanism below the tailplane of the aircraft the rushing air could have blown off the tail section and sent the jet plunging into the sea.

And had the Airbus's designers not insisted on three completely separate and independent hydraulic systems capable of controlling the jet's moving surfaces the pilot would have had no chance of landing.

As it was Flight 620 from Manila to Osaka in Japan landed safely. But many passengers were bruised and battered after being thrown around the cabin for 10 terrifying minutes. Several were in danger of being sucked out altogether and some fell through a hole in the floor into the cargo bay.

Now Airbus is anxiously awaiting the first reports on the incident, which could have a serious effect on their future prospects of challenging the dominance of Boeing.

First indications are that there was a catastrophic failure in the rear pressure bulkhead which holds in the pressurized air in the main passenger cabin. A similar failure led directly to the crash of the Japan Airlines Boeing 747 last year, when a high-pressure air literally blew off the tail fin and left the aircraft to career about the sky uncontrollably before hitting a mountainside.

The mystery of the Thai jet



Passengers on the stricken Thai International Airlines A-300 Airbus, some grimacing with fear, prepare for an emergency landing after a mid-air explosion caused loss of cabin pressure. The photograph was taken by one of the passengers.

is that it was only three weeks old, having been delivered from Airbus on October 9. It had made just 45 flights and had been in the air for a total of 130 hours.

It is possible that the bulkhead was itself damaged by something else, perhaps the failure of another part of the fuselage or even a bomb. But a large section of it was found to be missing when it was first inspected, indicating that the concave bulkhead had split.

Now experts will want to subject the metal in the bulkhead to minute examination to see if there was a flaw in the particular batch from which it was made, and will also be looking closely at the fuselage near the rear of the aircraft.

The version of the A-300 involved — a series 600 — had part of the rear fuselage removed, another section added in the centre and a tailplane for the later A310 built on. The experts will want to

know if this modification weakened the structure in some way and led to the near disaster.

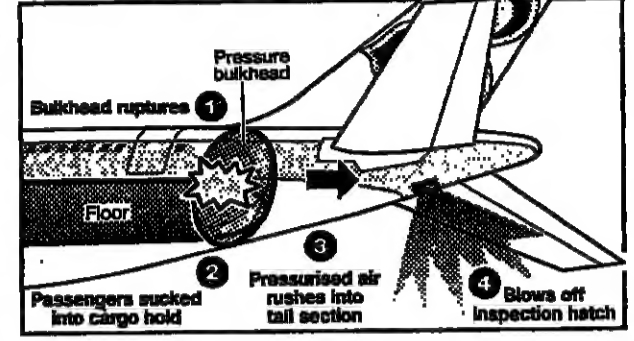
Meanwhile, no special safety instructions were being issued to the three countries which operate that particular type of aircraft — Thailand, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

TOKYO: Since entering service the Thai plane had apparently developed a series of pressurization problems and it is now clear that the

bulkhead exploded in flight (David Watts writes).

The revelation that a bulkhead failure was the cause of the incident is likely to put a brake on sales of the A-300 family of airliners, which have recently been selling very well, particularly in the United States.

According to the Civil Aviation Bureau two-thirds of the rear bulkhead was blown out with the force of the explosion



Black box sent to US

Karachi (Reuters) — The flight recorder from the Pakistani airliner which crashed near Peshawar on Thursday killing 13 people will be sent to the United States for analysis, aviation sources said yesterday.

Pakistan's Civil Aviation Authority has contacted the US National Transport Safety Board for assistance, they said.

The Pakistan International Airways Fokker Friendship F-27 was carrying 54 people when it ploughed into a field about six miles short of the airport at Peshawar, near the Afghan border.

Twenty-eight people were taken to hospital, but 13 emerged almost completely unscathed. The cause of the accident is unknown.

Mayors to work with Athens

From Mario Modiano Athens

Two conservative politicians, who managed to wrest control of important cities from their Socialist mayors in the Greek local elections, vowed to pursue policies of collaboration rather than confrontation with the Socialist Government.

Mr Milos Evert and Mr Andreas Andrianopoulos, mayors-elect of Athens and Piraeus respectively, told a joint press conference that they were willing to work with the Government to improve conditions in the two cities.

Unveiling what they described as their "new philosophy" of moderation and consensus, Mr Evert announced he would appoint deputy mayors from all the rival camps, including the Socialists and Communists.

Final results of the local elections showed that although the Socialists maintained first position their losses had been substantial.

In 1982, government-backed candidates won 167 out of 276 municipalities. In 1986, with the total number of municipalities at 303, they carried only 146, losing more than one-fifth of their share.

Conservative mayors controlled 49 cities in 1982 compared with 78 last week — a 46 per cent gain. The Communist Party increased its share from 43 to 53 cities. Out of 51 provincial capitals 31 elected Socialist mayors — a loss of five — while 13 (including the three biggest) opted for conservatives and five for Communists.

The Socialists were also ahead in 3,000 of the 5,300 villages, having lost some 500 communes to the conservatives, who held 2,000.

HOW TWO BUCKETS, A RUBBER BALL AND SOME STRING GOT ERIC MURRAY HIS HOME BACK.

"It was February last year when I fell over. I've got arthritis, you see, and it's difficult to bend down. I dropped a tin of beans and fell trying to pick it up. Of course, then I couldn't get up. It was just me and the beans, stuck there on the floor."

In Britain, 189,000 old people can't get in and out of bed without help. 695,000 can't cope with stairs. 1,056,000 can't walk without help. One household in seven is inhabited by an old person living alone.

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The entire quality of life for millions of old people depends upon simple, practical measures like those the Day Hospital provides.

In addition Help the Aged supports Day Centres, helps fund minibuses, provides emergency alarm systems and supports hundreds of other projects to combat the loneliness, isolation and frailty that so many people suffer, just because they're old.

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THE TIME TO CARE IS NOW

ALTHOUGH THIS IS A CASE HISTORY, THE NAME HAS BEEN CHANGED TO PROTECT PRIVACY

Overcrowding crisis in jails

France may release 5,000 prisoners

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The French Justice Minister yesterday announced plans to release between 5,000 and 8,000 prisoners before the end of the year as an emergency measure to help reduce the pressure in the grossly-overcrowded prisons while awaiting the construction of the country's first private prisons.

France's prison population has risen to a record 47,000 in a system designed to hold a maximum of 32,000. Many prisoners are crammed three or even four to a cell intended for just one person. The prison authorities have long feared an explosion.

M. Albert Chalandon, the Justice Minister, said yesterday that he "hates" the idea of a collective presidential pardon, which would be required to free the prisoners, but no other solution seemed possible.

"On the basis of the present budget, it would require 67 years to adapt the capacity of the prisons to the crime rate: even with my new budget for next year, it would take 20 years," he said.

"I know this decision will be viewed badly by the public, but for the past 15 years we have not managed to adapt our prison system to the rise in crime. I have launched an

emergency programme to build an additional 5,000 places, but that may not be enough. We are in an interim situation before my Bill (on private prisons) is passed."

But, in a curious semi-denial of what had been announced by a senior Justice official at a press breakfast yesterday, and apparently confirmed by M. Chalandon on television at midday, the Justice Ministry insisted in a statement later that no measure involving the mass liberation of prisoners was "being studied at present", and that in consequence all such comments were "premature".

Soon after M. Chalandon took office after the rights return to power last March, he announced his intention to follow the American example of creating private prisons to supplement the public system. The final touches are now being put to his Bill, which envisages the creation of 25,000 places in 60-70 private prisons over the next four years.

The Government expects to pay the private establishments around 500 francs (£32) a day for each prisoner, who would be held under exactly the same conditions as in public jails.

Prison staff would be privately employed, but would be subject to the same conditions of service as in the public sector, including a total ban on strike action.

Although the cost of looking after a prisoner in public prisons is substantially lower — 170 francs a day — the Government considers that the estimated 400,000 francs cost of building each new prison place in the public sector has become prohibitive. Hence its decision to turn to the private sector.

The former Socialist Justice Minister, M. Robert Badinter, had already sounded a note of alarm last year, when he complained that France had the lowest prison expenditure as a proportion of national wealth of any European country.

"The prison situation is a constant source of anxiety and humiliation to me," he said in a press interview.

In July last year, M. Badinter took a similar measure to that now proposed by M. Chalandon, when he reduced all prison sentences by one month apart from those being served for certain serious crimes. This resulted in the early release of 2,763 prisoners.



Israeli troops in chemical warfare equipment on a training exercise on the Golan Heights.

Syrians lure Swedish tourists

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

As Sweden's long, cold, dark winter starts to set in, the country's 8.3 million citizens are being offered a new "get away from it all" tourist goal: a land of sunshine and unspoiled beaches, Syria.

The "come to sunny Syria" campaign is being launched in Sweden despite Britain's moves to isolate the country as a base for international

terrorism following revelations at the Hindawi trial in London.

Next month 70 Swedish celebrities, journalists, travel agents and, curiously, two doctors and two priests will be flown on an all-expenses-paid trip to Damascus, staying at a first class hotel. They will be taken on trips to beauty spots and places of historic interest, in the hope that they will eulogize the wonders of the

place upon returning to Sweden.

Mr Christer Persson, a diplomat at the Swedish Foreign Ministry, said the party would be given no special advice before the trip.

"Sweden has normal diplomatic relations with Syria," he said. "These are private people, representing private interests and the Swedish Government has no right to tell them what to do."

Egypt's population explosion

IMF stand-by aid leaves economic crisis unresolved

From Robert Fisk, Cairo

With the first national census in 10 years likely to show another remarkable increase in the country's population, Egypt is relying on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to provide it with further huge loans to offset crippling foreign debts standing at \$3 billion (£2.1 million) this year alone.

IMF officials began talks with Egyptian ministers here on Saturday and have let it be known that the country's request for stand-by credit is likely to be granted because of improvements in its economic programme.

If the IMF can take comfort from recent Customs reforms and a half-promise from ministers in Cairo to apply a free market exchange rate to the Egyptian pound, there can be no long-term optimism about the country's near hopeless over-population.

Egypt's inhabitants, hitherto estimated at around 50 million, are now believed to number at least 51 million and some officials in the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics fear that the true figure after the national census on November 17 could be nearer 52 million.

Whatever steps the Egyptian Government takes, therefore, to support its finances, which have already been damaged by a military debt to the US of \$4.5 billion, the fertility of the population and the virtual failure of a 20-year family planning programme mean that the country still faces bottomless economic problems.

A million Egyptians were born during the past nine months, a birthrate which will produce a population of 70 million by the year 2000.

A propaganda campaign by the family planning organization in Egypt proved a lamentable failure.

A television advertisement, which showed a father in his living room being gradually overwhelmed by the sheer weight of his children, created such hatred in rural parts of Egypt it was banned by broadcasting authorities.

Few people in Egypt have a more acute awareness of the problem than Dr Aziz el-Bendary, who was head of the family planning organization for 13 years until he resigned to become an adviser on social affairs to the Prime Minister in 1984.

"When you come from Europe and ask an Egyptian why he has so many children, you are confusing two value systems. The Egyptian will want to know why you don't

have more children, not why he should have less."

There are some signs of hope. Egypt in some ways reflects the society of Victorian England, with the large families among the very poor and the very rich. The artisan class — "those who strive and sweat for their bread," as Dr el-Bendary puts it — are controlling the size of their families.

The working-class Cairo suburb of Chubra, a place of Dickensian tenements, rat-infested alleyways and Stakhanovite factories, now produces families with an average of between 1.52 and 1.7 children per married couple.

And while Cairo is now bursting at the seams, its slums overcrowded, its graveyards providing homes for the poor, it remains a fact that the rate of migration to the capital from the country is higher than the city's birth rate. Of Cairo's 4.5 per cent annual increase in population, 2.5 per cent is made up of the rural poor who flock there.

"You have to concentrate on the country," Dr el-Bendary says. "There are two schools of thought. You can put your energy into expensive propaganda campaigns and in lavish supplies of contraceptives to limit families. Or — and this is my choice — you can lay down a foundation for change. One of the catastrophes of Egypt is the still prevailing rate of illiteracy which is between 40 per cent and 50 per cent for men and 90 per cent for women."

"The more the women of Egypt are educated, the more they will be engaged in the active labour force. They will earn their own income and they will feel the need for limiting their family."

In the early 1970s Dr el-Bendary started a unique project. He went to a remote and backward Egyptian village called Badr and set up a garment factory, educating, training and employing the women in the village.

"The project was economically sound, the women earned money and within five or six years, 60 per cent of females in the village were family planners. The way to change the population growth is to concentrate on rural Egypt and to develop it as quickly as possible."

But Islamic radicals have condemned some family planning projects, claiming that they are funded by the US which wants to "weaken the strength of Muslims against US imperialism".

Thousands go to wall in Houston

From Paul Vallely, Houston

Texas finance houses foreclosed on more than 4,000 family homes in the city of Houston and its environs in the first week of this month; it was a record and yet another indication of the severity of the localized recession from which the American oil economy continues to suffer.

In addition the area recorded an unprecedented number of bankruptcies this month, the number of insurance companies which went bust also reached a record high and a survey announced that a quarter of the industry's most senior geologists were now out of work.

Of the 4,300 properties posted for foreclosure 2,500 were repossessed. Between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of these were private homes whose occupants became homeless.

The slump means that many homes auctioned this month went for less than the debt outstanding on them.

Most of the 93 insurance companies now in receivership failed after writing premiums at low levels in the expectation of reinvesting at high, boom-years interest rates.

The Texas oil industry has 24 per cent of its senior research and exploration now looking for work, according to the American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

The percentage for junior geologists is even higher, and American dependence upon oil imports has risen from 29 per cent in January to 43 per cent in September.

Unemployment is at the highest level ever measured in other industries, too. Local radio stations are dominated by adverts for firms which wish to shed redundant executives how to apply for new jobs or firms which deal in the preparation of curricula vitae. Bankruptcies have become so routine that, unless they involve something as sensational as the insolvency of the flagship business of the illustrious Hunt family, as happened last month, the local newspaper mentions them only in a regular list of who has gone to the wall that day.

Chernobyl looting punished

Moscow (AFP) — Two interior Ministry officials have been punished and security measures tightened in the restricted zone around Chernobyl, after reports that some evacuated homes had been looted, *Pravda* reported yesterday.

The officials, identified as Mr V. Skopich, responsible for the Chernobyl area, and Mr V. Bovsulovski, for Kiev, were reprimanded.

Pravda said proceedings had been started against people who had entered the restricted zone without permission, and police patrols had been stepped up.

Polar bid

Christchurch (Reuters) — A Norwegian explorer, Monica Kristensen, has left on an Antarctic expedition, hoping to become the first woman to reach the South Pole on foot.

Iraq curbs

Baghdad (Reuters) — Iraq announced tough new measures to curb corruption, with penalties of up to life imprisonment for government employees who accept bribes.

Death penalty

Kuala Lumpur (AFP) — A Thai salesman has been sentenced to death for illegal possession of a revolver and ammunition.

14 executed

Lagos (Reuters) — Fourteen people were publicly executed by firing squad for armed robbery in Bendel state of southern Nigeria, the News Agency of Nigeria reported.

Heroin haul

Madrid — The municipal police chief in the Mediterranean town of Vilanova, south of Barcelona, has been arrested as he was about to cross Spain's road frontier into France in possession of more than 1 lb of heroin.

Chess team

Moscow (AP) — World champions Garry Kasparov and Maya Chiburdanidze will lead a powerful Soviet team at the World Chess Olympiad in Dubai, Tass reported.

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Bitter election prompts battered Sir Joh to campaign even harder

From Stephen Taylor
Brisbane

For a politician who is said to be on his last legs, Sir Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, aged 76, peanut farmer, fanatical aviator, lay-preacher and self-confessed "fascist dictator of Queensland" looks in good shape.

The Premier of Australia's "Deep North" was in particularly fine form yesterday, swatting the barbed deliveries of reporters with a panache sadly lacking in the defeated England cricketers who were being humbled down the road at the Woolongabba Oval.

Not that Sir Joh, the most durable and idiosyncratic of Australian politicians, is without problems. Far from it: an anomalous state election campaign has given rise to allegations of corruption which on Saturday could end 18 years' rule in Queensland. But despite opinion polls which show support for his cent. Sir Joh blandly asserted happy with an "honest and straightforward government" and having earlier defended a soft loan to a party colleague on the grounds that it was only a "lousy Australian



Sir Joh: Reacting coolly under fire.

\$145,000 (about \$55,000). He went on yesterday to suggest that the Opposition was in some way corrupt by being sympathetic to the "poker machine lobby" which wanted to import the kind of criminal activity common "down south".

Other probing questions are being asked and not being answered: about an out-of-court payment totalling \$450,000 to Sir Joh by Mr Alan Bond, the businessman who is an important investor in Queensland, to settle a libel action privately; and about perjured new political

boundaries which mean that a party which won outright parliamentary control in 1983 with 39 per cent of the vote (compared with 44 for Labor) now needs only 36 per cent to retain it.

Sir Joh's decline in opinion polls (for the first time since coming to power a majority disapproval of his performance as Premier) has been reflected in his own party.

Accusations of cronyism, involving patronage and favouritism, which have been routinely made by the opposition parties, were taken up last week by Sir Roderick Proctor, a senior National Party official, who admitted that the allegations had foundation. He said that in a number of instances the tendering process had been no more than a charade.

The timing could not have been worse. The same conservative voters, many of them European migrants, who were Sir Joh's main instrument in keeping at bay the "socialism" represented by the Hawke Government in Canberra, are now wondering whether their trust may have been misplaced.

But the Premier has responded by campaigning harder than ever.



The 18-month-old Peruvian baby, Agnetta, reunited with her aunt after being released by the Swedish police.

Swedes defend baby's arrest in terrorism raid

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Swedish police yesterday defended a "common sense" arrest of an 18-month-old baby, daughter of a suspected Peruvian terrorist.

Twenty police wearing riot-proof vests, riot helmets and gas masks and carrying sub-machine guns took the child from relatives with whom she had been left when her parents went underground to avoid deportation.

After a storm of protest at the weekend the child was on Sunday night taken from the children's home where she had been placed for two days and returned to her relatives.

Superintendent Jan Haglov, Chief of Police at Jakobsberg, the Stockholm suburb where the incident occurred, said yesterday: "It was pure common sense to take the child

into custody. The deportation order is for the whole family. We were just following the rules."

Superintendent Karin Ewald, of the Stockholm police, said the baby was held because police believed the parents would be taken into custody soon afterwards.

The arrest was part of a crackdown on suspected terrorists in Sweden.

The baby's father, a suspected member of supporter of Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path), the Peruvian guerrilla movement, has been refused political asylum in Sweden.

A spokesman for the Immigration Ministry said yesterday that the deportations of all the Peruvians, including the baby, would go ahead as soon as possible.

Evidence of video recording admissible without the tape

Taylor v Chief Constable of Cheshire

Before Lord Justice Ralph Gibson and Mr Justice McNeill (Judgment October 27)

Failure to produce in court an original video recording which purported to show a person committing an offence did not render evidence of the contents of that video recording inadmissible.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court held dismissing an appeal by way of case stated by the defendant, Douglas Andrew Taylor, who was accused of an offence under the Theft Act 1968 on the basis of evidence of two police officers from what they had seen on a video recording.

Mr Timothy A. R. King for the appellant Miss Jane Hayward for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE RALPH GIBSON said that the information alleged that the appellant stole a packet of Duracell batteries, the property of W. H. Smith Ltd, contrary to section 1 of the Theft Act 1968.

The evidence for the prosecution rested in part upon what witnesses had seen on a video recording. A trial copy of that recording was not available before the justices.

Objection was taken that evidence tendered by the prosecution was not admissible. The judge ruled that the evidence was admissible.

The objection taken to the admissibility of the prosecution's evidence was that

although the video recording itself was admissible, the evidence of the police officers was inadmissible, the reason being that they were not giving evidence of what they saw directly.

The submissions made by Mr King on behalf of the appellant were that without production of the original recording or an approved copy, no evidence could be given by any witness of what he saw, because that would be hearsay. Where evidence was given of the original recording, evidence could be given to supplement it.

His Lordship was unable to accept that submission. Evidence tendered was not inadmissible in law by reference to the hearsay rule alone.

The prosecution submitted that evidence by witnesses of what they saw in the video recording was not different in principle from evidence from witnesses of what they saw in direct vision.

His Lordship accepted that submission and said that he could see no effective distinction between the direct view of the police officers of the incident, and the viewing of the officers of the video display, or of a recording of what was recorded.

He who saw described what he saw because it was relevant evidence provided that it was sufficiently connected in time and place with the incident in question.

The evidence of a witness who saw that display on the recorder did not differ from that of a witness who saw the event from a particular position.

In either case the weight and reliability of the evidence would depend on the assessment of all relevant considerations including clarity and length of observation and the witness' prior knowledge of the person said to be identified.

Where there was a video recording of the witness had the opportunity to study again and again what might have been a fleeting glimpse and when the recording was shown to the court, his evidence and his increased confidence could be assessed in the light of what the court could itself see.

When the film could not be seen, the court had to consider whether it was sure of guilt, but if it was sure, there was no reason why it should not convict.

MR JUSTICE McNEILL, agreeing that where the identification of the witness depended wholly or in major part on the evidence of a witness describing what he saw on a video display unit contemporaneously with the incident, or from a copy recorded from the display, whether or not that copy was to be seen by the court, that was necessarily subject to the principles laid down in *R v Turnbull* (1977) QB 313-24 concerning identification and juries would be directed and justices had to direct themselves in accordance with that authority.

Solicitors: Byrne Frodsham & Co., Widnes, Crown Prosecuting Solicitor, Chester.

Watchdog for rights in Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad

Religious minorities, women and political opponents of the principal victims of rights violations in Pakistan are to be set up at a conference in Lahore at the weekend.

Human rights organisations are to set up a "watchdog" to monitor and report on human rights in Pakistan.

At the two-day conference, the Government is expected to announce a new policy on human rights.

Some of the issues to be discussed include the rights of women, minorities and political opponents.

The conference is being organised by the Human Rights Foundation of Pakistan.

It is expected that the Government will announce a new policy on human rights at the weekend.

The conference is being held in Lahore at the weekend.

Famine in Bangladesh

Dhaka - Eight children

have died of starvation in the past two weeks in northern Bangladesh, and about 200 people suffering from malnutrition are reporting daily at local hospitals as a result of an acute food shortage, the Bengali-language daily, *Sangbad*, reports (Ahmed Fazl writes).

Government officials denied any deaths from starvation, but said that there were cases of malnutrition following

harvest failure and floods.

The newspaper, quoting a local voluntary organisation, *Chhinno Mukul*, said that an estimated 3,000 malnourished children were being housed in 12 emergency feeding centres in Kurigram district.

Opposition parties have called on the Government to declare the district, which has a population of 1.3 million, a famine-stricken area.

Thai caution at communist overtures

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok

"When the head moves the tail wags," said the Thai Foreign Ministry official. He was referring to the consequences of the Soviet Union's recent call for closer ties with Asia, and the possibility that it might produce better relations between Thailand and the communist countries of South-East Asia.

Since a speech by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Vladivostok three months ago there has been a flurry of diplomatic activity in South-East Asia, highlighted by requests from Vietnam and Laos for better relations with Thailand despite deep differences over Vietnam's policy in Cambodia.

Thai responses are cautious, as officials generally play down in public the possibility of any improvement, but there is a considerable body of opinion among Thai political

groups, academics, businessmen and even the military, for a more pragmatic policy towards the communist states.

According to those views Thailand and Vietnam need to learn to live together, and Bangkok must come to accept that Cambodia will be a client state of Hanoi for the foreseeable future.

The Government is also under strong pressure to open up trade with the three countries so that Thailand can regain important export markets lost to other countries. It is pointed out that Singapore benefits most from transshipping Thai products to Vietnam. Thailand's own trade difficulties, with the protection and subsidy measures of the US, the EEC and Japan, add to that pressure.

Dr Thanat Khoman, the Foreign Minister in several military governments, recently told the Thai Parliament's foreign relations committee that trade with Vietnam, Laos

and Cambodia should be boosted, as the present policy reflected Thai fear and lack of self-confidence and self-interest. "We sell them the things they want, not our souls," he said.

Vietnam's need for economic changes appears even more urgent. Mr Truong Chinh, the party leader and President, has said that Soviet aid, thought to be at least \$1 billion (£689 million) a year, was being squandered because of mismanagement and corruption inside the party, and consequently Moscow might cut off further aid.

This bleak report is seen in Bangkok as another reason for Hanoi's new overtures. Mr Vo Dong Giang, a foreign affairs specialist and Minister without Portfolio, came to Bangkok last week, saying that Vietnam was ready to be friends.

Although Thai and Vietnamese forces have just fought a month-long battle for a strategic hill on the Thai-Cambodian border, Mr Giang arranged a meeting with Mr Prapassat Limpadit, the deputy Foreign Minister, and was able to say they had covered "new elements".

Reliable sources disclosed that Vietnam is now willing to concede that Thailand has legitimate interests in the outcome of the Cambodian conflict.

At the same time the Vietnamese minister assured the Thais that there would be no military offensive along the Cambodian border in the forthcoming dry season unless the anti-Vietnamese guerrillas re-established military bases there.

Commenting on these developments and on the attitude of the Vietnamese Government, Mr Assada Chalyama, who has just completed his term as Thai Ambassador in Hanoi, said: "The atmosphere is now excellent" to improve ties.

Licensed taxi parked unlawfully on hackney carriage stand

Rodgers v Taylor

Before Lord Justice Ralph Gibson and Mr Justice McNeill (Judgment October 23)

An offence was committed under section 5(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 and the exemption provided by article 5(1)(c) of the City of Gloucester (Eastgate Street) Order 1982, inapplicable where a licensed hackney carriage was waiting at an authorized hackney carriage stand for purposes other than of operating as a hackney carriage.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing an appeal by the defendant, Charles Duncan Rodgers, by way of case stated against the dismissal at Gloucester Crown Court Judge Bulger (sitting with justices) on March 24, 1986 of his appeal against conviction by Edmund Jones, Justices on November 15, 1985 for an offence in breach of section 5(1) of the 1984 Act and article 5(1)(c) of the 1982 Order.

The 1982 Order provides, by article 5: "(1) Nothing in articles 3 and 4 of this Order shall render it unlawful to cause or permit any vehicle to wait on the sides of lengths of road referred to therein for so long as (a) if the vehicle is a licensed hackney carriage, to wait at an authorized hackney carriage stand, during the period of time for which the stand is authorized to operate."

Miss Frances Judd for the defendant; Mr Philip Gillibrand for the prosecutor.

MR JUSTICE McNEILL said that the defendant's minibus, which was a licensed hackney carriage, was left locked and

unattended for a period of approximately one hour at an authorized hackney carriage stand in Eastgate Street, Gloucester.

The question was whether the defendant, while he was not plying for hire, was entitled to the benefit of the exemption provided by article 5(1)(c) of the 1982 Order from the provisions of article 3.

The only sensible construction of article 5(1)(c) was that the exemption should extend for so long as might be necessary to enable the vehicle to wait at an authorized stand for the purposes of operating as a licensed

hackney carriage. That did not give a hackney carriage driver a licence to wait for any purpose for any length of time.

Paragraph (c) of article 5(1) had begun: "the vehicle, if it is a licensed hackney carriage..." Then it would have been consistent with paragraphs (b) (d) and (e) of article 5(1).

The appeal would be dismissed.

Lord Justice Ralph Gibson agreed.

Solicitors: Scott & Fowler, Gloucester; Mr R. A. Prickett, Cheltenham.

Proving intention

Regina v Williams (Clarence Ivor)

At the trial of a defendant charged with making a threat to kill, contrary to section 16 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861, evidence of previous history was admissible in the judge's discretion as tending to prove that the defendant intended his words to be taken seriously.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Justice Parker, Mr Justice Hodgson and Mr Justice Macpherson) so held on October 17 when giving reasons for dismissing an appeal on October 6 by Clarence Ivor Williams against his conviction on May 12, 1986 at Kingston upon Thames Crown Court (Judge Gibbons and a jury).

MR JUSTICE HODGSON said that the court's attention had been drawn to *R v Berry* (The Times February 7, 1986) in which *R v Ball* ([1911] AC 47) was referred to as "dubious authority".

Accordingly their Lordships had re-examined *Ball* in the light of the authorities.

There was a good deal of early authority to support the dicta of Lord Atkinson in *Ball* (that evidence of motive was admissible to show that it was more probable that the accused committed the offence charged) and Mr Justice Macpherson so held on October 17 when giving reasons for dismissing an appeal on October 6 by Clarence Ivor Williams against his conviction on May 12, 1986 at Kingston upon Thames Crown Court (Judge Gibbons and a jury).

Their Lordships concluded that those dicta correctly represented the law, and that no further doubt about the matter need be felt.

ENTERTAINMENTS

<p>CONCERTS</p> <p>BARBICAN MALL 7.30-9.30 PM The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra Conductor: Sir Colin Davis Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony; Prokofiev: 5th Symphony</p> <p>ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 7.30-9.30 PM The Royal Opera House Conductor: Sir Colin Davis Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony; Prokofiev: 5th Symphony</p> <p>THE ROYAL OPERA 7.30-9.30 PM The Royal Opera House Conductor: Sir Colin Davis Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony; Prokofiev: 5th Symphony</p>	<p>AMBAASSADORS</p> <p>ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY 7.30-9.30 PM The Royal Shakespeare Company Conductor: Sir Colin Davis Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony; Prokofiev: 5th Symphony</p> <p>THEATRE</p> <p>THEATRE 7.30-9.30 PM The Theatre Conductor: Sir Colin Davis Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony; Prokofiev: 5th Symphony</p>	<p>CRITICISM 7.30-9.30 PM The Criticism Conductor: Sir Colin Davis Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony; Prokofiev: 5th Symphony</p> <p>THEATRE</p> <p>THEATRE 7.30-9.30 PM The Theatre Conductor: Sir Colin Davis Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony; Prokofiev: 5th Symphony</p>	<p>THEATRE</p> <p>THEATRE 7.30-9.30 PM The Theatre Conductor: Sir Colin Davis Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony; Prokofiev: 5th Symphony</p>	<p>THEATRE</p> <p>THEATRE 7.30-9.30 PM The Theatre Conductor: Sir Colin Davis Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony; Prokofiev: 5th Symphony</p>	<p>THEATRE</p> <p>THEATRE 7.30-9.30 PM The Theatre Conductor: Sir Colin Davis Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony; Prokofiev: 5th Symphony</p>
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THE ARTS

Archaic charms

With his Bob Geldof smile, his trim bowler and his telegram speech, Simon Callow returned for a third series of *Chance in a Million* (Channel 4), a bizarrely ordinary sitcom inhabiting a Home Counties limbo where there are still jokes to be made about bird-watching.

Mr Callow plays a man of lumbering foolishness whose every action is diametrically wrong. Last night his long-suffering girlfriend (Brenda Blethyn) had him drive her to Eastbourne for the wake of her elderly admirer. Naturally, the house was full of the old philanderer's conquests and, naturally again, a wedding down the road supplied a larkish counterpoint to the intrusion of a strippergram at the wrong address. There was nothing remotely funny about any of this, but the thing does have a certain ramshackle charm deriving from its second-hand references to the English tradition of feeble humour.

TELEVISION

Later, on the same channel, *Oil* reached the end of its lengthy pipeline. This has been an informative and largely intelligent series - particularly good on the biographies of the oil colossi - and has sounded a timely note of concern with its warning of impending crisis.

The final episode, *The Global Gamble*, contrasted the expectations of Kenya with those of California. The former, desperate to discover its reserves of oil before traditional wood-gathering has deforested the whole country, is crawling with sinister seismic trucks; the latter, self-sufficient in the commodity, has ordinances requiring derricks to be disguised as Spanish bell-towers. By such accidents is wealth created.

Elsewhere, Mrs Harlem Brundage (again) banged the gong for research into alternative forms of energy, while Sheikh Yamani inveighed against the fecklessness and impudence of the U.S. majors in curtailing exploration. It seems that the *Oil Age* may well be drawing to a close.

Martin Cropper

Primitive in image but professional in technique

GALLERIES

Gaston Chaissac
Fischer Fine Art

Henri Goetz
Fine Art Associates

Nina Hamnett
Michael Parkin Fine Art

When is a primitive not a primitive? It is a question calculated to agitate many critical minds at the moment, what with the dreadful spread of highly commercial so-called "primitive" art - to the extent that now there is even a how-to-do-it book in America which teaches you how to paint in the desired primitive fashion. But at least there is one comfortably uncommercial answer to hand: if his art is so conscious and accomplished as that of Gaston Chaissac (1910-1964), now belatedly receiving his first British showing at Fischer Fine Art, until November 21, then whatever the lack of professional training he cannot be regarded as anything but an artist *tout court*.

Chaissac was altogether a very curious case. He was the son of a cobbler and trained to be a cobbler himself. He was never a very successful cobbler, however, and though he started drawing on his own he was first inspired to paint systematically through contact with Otto Freundlich in 1937, achieving his first gallery show the following year. During the war he became very friendly with a group of painters including Gleizes and Lhote, and actually worked in their studios, even if he was never formally trained by either. So when Dubuffet came across his work in 1944, and rapidly exalted it as an ideal example of his concept of an

Art Brut, Chaissac was already more or less a professional, moving almost exclusively in artistic circles. It is comforting to discover that his response to Dubuffet's famous preface to his 1947 exhibition was "Idiotie".

Chaissac was, however, cunning enough to use the idea that he was a child of nature when it suited his purposes: he led on the Naïf painting expert Anatole Jakovsky, but Jakovsky recognized immediately that the essential difference between him and the true primitive was that he got his effects with the greatest ease and confidence, while the primitive would nuzzle away for hours in the vain hope of achieving an academic kind of excellence. Even Dubuffet eventually recognized that his protégé was to all intents and purposes a professional. This means, of course, that we need, and indeed may, make no allowances for a brave try: if the paintings do not work, they do not work.

Fortunately there is no need to call on any special standards to judge the contents of the Fischer show. Chaissac's work sometimes suggests child art, but the sophistication with which he uses these references is unmistakable. It also sometimes recalls that of Dubuffet, though quite possibly one should put the relationship the other way round - and certainly, to my taste at least, he is a far more convincing artist than Dubuffet ever was.

His sense of colour is much more vivid, and his draughtsmanship is a lot more confident and unaffected. The large paintings, with their main elements heavily outlined in black, evince a natural sense of composition, and this is even more startlingly in evidence in the big collages like *Collage sans visage*, which uses its disparate elements - patterned wallpaper, newspaper, fragments of posters and dabs of paint - with a nice sense of the mind controlling what, in the other, later *Nouveaux Réalistes*, often seemed as arbitrary as the peeling walls from which they drew inspiration. Evidently, when Chaissac proclaimed Picasso as his true



A nice sense of the artists' mind controlling arbitrary materials in Gaston Chaissac's *Collage sans visage*; and the economy of Nina Hamnett's swift *Horace Brodsky*

master, he was not joking: what he learnt was not the superficial mannerisms but the essential nature of artistic activity.

Henri Goetz is another friend and disciple of Picasso who does not at first glance betray any relationship in his work. He is now 77 and, though the exhibition of his work presented by the Crawshaw Gallery at Fine Art Associates, 229 Westbourne Grove, until November 9 (again a London first) celebrates "Fifty Years of Painting", in fact nearly all the pieces on show date from the last 20. During that time he has been working almost exclusively on vivid abstracts full of life and movement: a few references seem to suggest that we would not be too far wide of the mark to think of leaves and papers flying round in eddies of air. Before this last abstract phase Goetz was a Surrealist, and before that a realist.

Those earlier phases are documented in the excellent monograph by Heather Waddell which goes with the show, and in the Alain Resnais film of 1946-47 (one of the very earliest surviving works by Resnais, and a great rarity) which the gallery has on show as a video. Again, it is a mystery why we have not seen more of the artist in this country.

Denise Hooker's new biography of Nina Hamnett (Constable, £15) dubs her "Queen of Bohemia". Looking at the show at Michael Parkin which accompanies the publication (until November 12, after which it goes to

Hull), one cannot help thinking that she was more a victim of Bohemia. She seems to have had everything going for her: striking looks, a magnetic personality, almost universal acquaintance with everyone who was, or was going to be, anybody in the art world of the First World War and the Twenties. And, still more important, a considerable talent as a painter and casual brilliance as a draughtsman. From that to the late photographs of her, a wreck with nothing to recommend her except being one of the sights of Soho and Fitzrovia, seems like a perfect High Victorian warning against the Demon Drink. From Miss Hooker's book we learn a lot more than that, especially about the lively art circles in which she moved.

Yet the works remain, and are well worth looking at again. It would be hard to equal among her contemporaries, dazzling as many of them were, the ease and economy with which she catches *Horace Brodsky* from the back in ten seconds flat, or the wayward charm of her evocations, provoked by Osbert Sitwell, of public statuary in London. The oil paintings are perhaps less exciting, though her *Ringmaster* of c. 1919 is well up to what was happening elsewhere in Europe at the same time, and several of the portraits have solid, sober quality. There are also early portraits of her by others, and works from her circle, right up to the Fifties. A talent frittered away, to be sure, but a talent nevertheless.

John Russell Taylor

A nice sense of the artists' mind controlling arbitrary materials in Gaston Chaissac's *Collage sans visage*; and the economy of Nina Hamnett's swift *Horace Brodsky*



Richard Morrison meets the soprano Helen Field (right), who sings Nedda in English National Opera's new production of *Pagliacci* which opens tomorrow at the Coliseum

Living the part as an essential element of self



If there can be "conviction politicians" there can surely also be conviction singers - performers who live and breathe their belief in an operatic role as much as sing it. Helen Field, who as Nedda in English National Opera's new production of Leoncavallo's *Pagliacci* (opening tomorrow, in inevitable harness with Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana*), is one such singer. In the last few seasons she has put together a series of performances remarkable for their involvement and intensity. One thinks of her Jenùfa, her Desdemona in Peter Stein's Welsh National Opera *Urbán*, and, most famously, her unexpected but triumphant New York debut at the Met - substituting at short notice for Valerie Masterson in *Rigoletto*, and rescuing ENO's American tour from embarrassment at that point.

The youthful, slender Welsh soprano knows that her extraordinary dramatic commitment is her greatest asset, but it has a price. "People ask 'what else do you do?', but I don't really do anything else, except run my home. Opera is all-consuming. On stage I have to give all I've got - there

is nothing left over." Luckily, her husband knows all about opera's pressures: he is an oboist in the WNO Orchestra. "Rehearsals of *Fidelio* brought us together," she says. Though she left Welsh National Opera to go freelance two years ago, Cardiff is still their home.

She is a great believer in the "stage role as extension of self" school of acting. "I do think of my characters as different dimensions of my personality. I've got to find that link within myself, because I strive for complete naturalness on stage."

Finding a link with Nedda in *Pagliacci* has not been too difficult. Nedda is an aspiring prima donna herself, and in this production the "smell of the greasepaint" aspects are emphasized. "As we are playing it, Canio is a Diaghilev-type figure. He picked Nedda up off the street and made her a leading lady, but now she wants to spread her wings, go on to better companies. She probably does love him a bit, but as a father-figure. As we see it, the fling with Silvio is nothing. He's just a groupie who follows her around: she uses him."

She has worked before with the producer, Ian Judge, and the conductor, Jacques Delacour, as Marguerite in English National Opera's controversial staging of Gounod's *Faust* last year. Miss Field loyally refrains from revealing too many of Judge's ideas for *Car d'Amor*, but it is clear that the operas will be linked in more

ways than just by appearing on the same stage in the same evening. As for the "play within the play" in *Pagliacci*, that is being done as a Restoration drama. "Well, we are all in white powdered faces, after all," says Miss Field, as if in explanation.

Her background is not unusual. As a schoolgirl she acquired a taste for performing through cistercians, and her father - an opera-loving Wrexham accountant - passed on his enthusiasm. *Pagliacci* was actually the first opera she ever saw, in Liverpool. An audition with Richard Armstrong soon after leaving college led to her six-year spell with WNO, a period she values as an apprenticeship and for giving her the chance to "watch Söderström at work". That, she feels, partly compensated for what she regards as the hopeless lack of serious acting study in the training of singers. "To be frank, opera singers have a bloody nerve. We are all working in theatre, yet most of us can't act for toffee."

Now she is tempering ambition with caution. "The whole singing-career process is started far too early, in most cases. There is a great temptation for young singers to do roles they are not ready for, especially when producers say 'she'll look good in that part'. I've been asked to do things like Salome, for instance, and I'd love to play that role. But I knew that I'd ruin myself if I did it - and nobody wants to know if your voice goes."

CONCERTS

Purcell-Britten Prize
Snape Maltings

Four young musicians of character were thrown up by the third Purcell-Britten competition for concert singers: hardly a tidal wave of talent this year, but the ripples will surely be felt in an area too often crowded out by the pressures and demands of operatic training.

If the most characterful performers of all did not gain the highest placings, it was due to prudence and pragmatism on the part of the jury. The first prize of £1,500 was awarded to the Scottish soprano Lorna Anderson, in whom vocal well-being, stylistic sense and quick linguistic and musical intelligence co-exist in near-perfect balance. Hers was the idiomatic Purcell, the most verbally perceptive Britten - and, in this contest, that counts for a lot. Strauss's Ophelia songs showed not only the supple range of her soprano, but also her skilful dramatic projection, an aspect of recital work too often underestimated by young singers.

A more starstruck jury might easily have placed Sung He Shin first. This Korean-Canadian soprano has a voice of silk to Miss Anderson's fine cotton weave, and a stage presence of great allure. Her classical repertoire is impeccable, stylish, her response to European poetry intense. I could listen to her *Oratorios* and *Falla* any time, any place; and her feeding of the poetry



Gifts in ideal balance: the winner, Lorna Anderson

into the melodic line of the Nocturne from Britten's *On This Night* was unforgettable. She came second probably because achievement outweighed potential by a hair's breadth.

The Songmakers' Almanac both reaps and sows in this competition. The third prize-winner, Nicholas Sears, has already sung with them, and will doubtless continue to do so. His light baritone is grounded very much in the choral-scholar tradition: instinctive inflexion for Finzi, Butterworth and Britten, and cultivation of timbre and wit for the French school.

The creation of a special fourth prize showed the jury alert to Tracey Chadwell's particular gifts, even if they obviously placed her value lower than that of Mr Sears. I would have reversed the placing. There is more room in the profession for sopranos with the spirit and technique to pull off works like Judith Weir's *King Harold's Saga* and Elizabeth Maconchy's *Sun, Moon and Stars* than for those who tackle mainstream repertoire with tact and taste.

Hilary Finch

Philharmonia/
Salonen
Festival Hall

The four orchestral *Legends*, of which "The Swan of Tuonela" is most often performed alone, were for Sibelius something of a substitute for an intended opera. As conducted on Sunday night by his fellow countryman Esa-Pekka Salonen, they were shown to have more than a common source in epic poetry by the taunefulness of musical contrasts and relationships.

Salonen followed the composer, at the work's 1896 premiere, in the order of the two middle movements, reversing them from the later published sequence, so that "The Swan" became a sombre prelude to final acceleration. The hero was thereby pictured at his most adventurous in the first two movements, of which "Lemminkäinen in Tuonela"

was given a more inward tension and sense of menace to contrast with the exultant "Maidens of Saari".

One or two details apart, the Philharmonia Orchestra responded with colourfully intense tone-painting, including notable solos from cor anglais and cello and with a sense of pulsating rhythm that was never over-driven. In Haydn's *Symphony No 99* to begin the concert, however, the conductor applied such emphatic accents to the music's momentum that its subtlety of melodic invention and harmonic resource was sometimes obscured.

Haydn's Trumpet Concerto featured the orchestra's own John Wallace as a soloist of crisp articulation and resourceful technique, which extended to a phrase of his by no means conventional cadenza played with the palm of the hand tapping the mouthpiece instead of blowing.

Noël Goodwin

The films of old have a lot to recommend them today, as the Pordenone Festival has just emphasized: David Robinson reports

Golden silence

The "Thames Silents" presentations of classic silent films with live orchestral accompaniment are proving an impressive cultural export. Following their successive London Film Festival premieres, the films have been played in many European cities, and next March Carl Davis will conduct a series of six performances - including *The Crowd*, *Greed* and *The Thief of Bagdad* - in the 7,000-seat Radio City Music Hall in New York.

Davis recently conducted the Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra of Lubiana for a performance of *The Wind* at the annual festival of silent cinema at Pordenone, north of Venice, where Kevin Brownlow and David Gill, who invented the Thames Silents, were this year's recipients of a new, annual international award to honour work "in safeguarding the patrimony of the cinema".

The Pordenone Giornate del Cinema Muto is an extraordinary phenomenon. In a mere five years it has grown from a local affair into the largest convention of the world's film scholars and historians. It was created by a group of young enthusiasts who started out in cine-clubs and embarked on more ambitious exhibition ventures when they organized a travelling cinema to supply the communities which lost their theatres in the Friuli earthquake of 1976.

Like the Thames Silents, Pordenone is part of a larger cultural phenomenon, the widespread current reassessment of the legacy of the silent cinema. Thanks to the restoration of archive films to the most complete versions, the best possible print quality and the original colour tinting - and by performing them with the finest technical facilities and the kind of musical accompaniment originally intended - the old myths are effectively being dispelled. A new generation is discovering that silent films were not quaint, naive and primitive, dim and badly photographed. The point was dramatically demonstrated by Pordenone's massive retrospective of Scandinavian films from 1906 to 1918. These were golden years for Sweden and Denmark, whose cinemas now appear in many respects to have been decades ahead of their European neighbours in

FAST WITH OXFAM NOVEMBER 7/8/9

IF YOU GAVE to Live Aid, ran for Sport Aid, or contributed to any of the appeals for Africa during the last two years, you should know that famine relief alone cannot solve the problems of world hunger.

We need effective aid which puts the real needs of the poor first. And we need international action to solve the debt crisis. Unless we improve the Terms of Trade in favour of poor countries, hunger and poverty will continue to increase and more famine will follow.

SCANDAL

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- It's time to end the scandal of the debt crisis.
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- It's time for aid that PREVENTS hunger.
- It's time for us to become part of the solution instead of part of the problem.

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SPECTRUM

Struggling to save the next generation

AIDS

AFRICA'S NEW AGONY

Although it was in Uganda that the Aids virus was first recognized, some scientists trace its roots to the nearby state of Burundi, where the disease is now an epidemic. In the second of a three-

part series, Thomson Prentice assesses the problems facing this poor but beautiful country in its struggle to control the plague

Part 2: Prevention versus promiscuity

In the sunlight, a herd of goats grazes on the thin grass of the forecourt of the Forearm Clinic in Bujumbura, capital of the central African state of Burundi. Chickens peck along the open veranda of the clinic, where a handful of laboratory staff check blood samples every day for traces of "Slim" — the virus known to the West as Aids.

"Don't ask me how big the Aids problem is," a doctor says angrily. "Don't ask me if it's a disaster. All I know is that it is here, it exists, and the only thing that matters is trying to prevent it spreading."

A nurse lifts an emaciated child on to a set of battered bathroom scales rigged up on a wooden frame. The child clutches feebly at the rail, crying. His weight is recorded along with the details of his condition — chronic diarrhoea, which may or may not be connected with his sero-positivity to the virus.

His mother lifts him on to her back, wraps the fold of her dress around him and begins walking home to the rows of crumbling, tin-roofed cabins that make up a huge suburb of the city.

First recognized in nearby Uganda, "Slim" causes severe diarrhoea and chronic weight loss, usually of more than 20lb. It cannot be treated and kills within a year.

Unknown thousands of men and women in Burundi, and many of their children, are infected with the virus. Hundreds are dead or dying from the disease in a variety of forms, and the problem facing

this tiny, poor but beautiful country is how to control the epidemic before it becomes a disaster.

It may already be too late. "There is nothing we can do for them," says a doctor at the Prince Louis Rwagasore clinic, a hospital named after an assassinated former ruler of Burundi. "We don't have the drugs or facilities to offer much beyond basic palliative treatment."

"Most people don't want to come to a hospital to die. Instinctively they go back to their families, to their villages. To them, Aids is nothing special. It's just one more disease to die from, like tuberculosis or malaria."

"What we are trying to do is

'We are trying to tell people not to indulge in promiscuity'

save the next generation. Telling people that they could die from a sexually transmitted disease is unlikely to have much impact. They think it's just the church preaching morality to them."

"But if we can tell women that they may give birth to infected children who will die because of parental promiscuity, there may

be a chance of changing their behaviour."

Children are born with the virus, acquired in the womb of their infected mothers. Infants become infected through medical injections with syringes that are used time and time again without proper sterilization.

Across the road from the clinic in Bujumbura, the chief medical officer of Burundi, Dr Cassien Ndikumana, sits sweating under a spinning fan at a desk piled high with files.

The telephone rings so often that finally Dr Ndikumana takes it off the hook. "Aids is not a very big problem in Burundi," he says. "Tomorrow, yes, it will be serious. But today, there are many other problems demanding my attention."

Burundi is a former Belgian colony of about five million people, bounded by Lake Tanganyika and Lake Zaire to the west, the mountains and tropical forests of Rwanda to the north, and Tanzania to the east and south. It is the very heart of central Africa, and at the core of the Aids epidemic that stretches right across the continent.

Some scientists believe that the Aids virus originated somewhere among these majestic hills and lush valleys, mutated perhaps from the African green monkey, possibly carried unwittingly for generations among the Hutu peasant farmers or the rival Tutsi who now rule Burundi.

Over the past 20 years, as huge stretches of the land were ex-

hausted by farming, many thousands of Burundians, among them those who may have been symptomlessly carrying the virus, drifted to the capital, Bujumbura, in search of work.

They gradually lost some of their rural village traditions and codes of conduct. Men who left their families behind were able to

marry again — polygamy is a way of urban life — and form countless liaisons with women, who became used to being discarded after they had borne a child or two.

Bujumbura began to sprout "music bars", where indulgent owners rented back rooms by the hour or the night. Girls, who learned that prostitution was as

good a source of income as any in the overcrowded town, became regulars in search of clients.

The town built a couple of big hotels of international standard to cater for the many business travellers from neighbouring African states. Bujumbura is a stopping place on the central African flight paths to and from Nairobi and Kinshasa.

There are big colonies of prostitutes in those two capitals, and Kenyan and Zairean businessmen expected to find similar entertainment in Bujumbura. So too did the French, German, Belgian and occasional British travellers. They found them easily enough. If they didn't go looking, the girls would turn up at the poolside bar of the Novotel or the Source du Nil.

Dr Ndikumana believes that Aids was brought to Bujumbura by such businessmen, or by immigrants from Rwanda and Zaire. Evidence of infection has been found among 60 per cent of Nairobi prostitutes and in up to 88 per cent of the "street girls" of Kinshasa. In neighbouring Rwanda, 43 per cent of Aids patients studied were prostitutes. Figures in Burundi are not made public.

"We are trying to tell people not to indulge in *vagabond sex* — promiscuity — and to have just one partner," says Dr Ndikumana. "But this is very difficult here. It is not the tradition. To change people's habits, well, it can't be easy. Could it happen in your country? In the United States?" He smiles wearily.

"You see the size of the problem, don't you?"

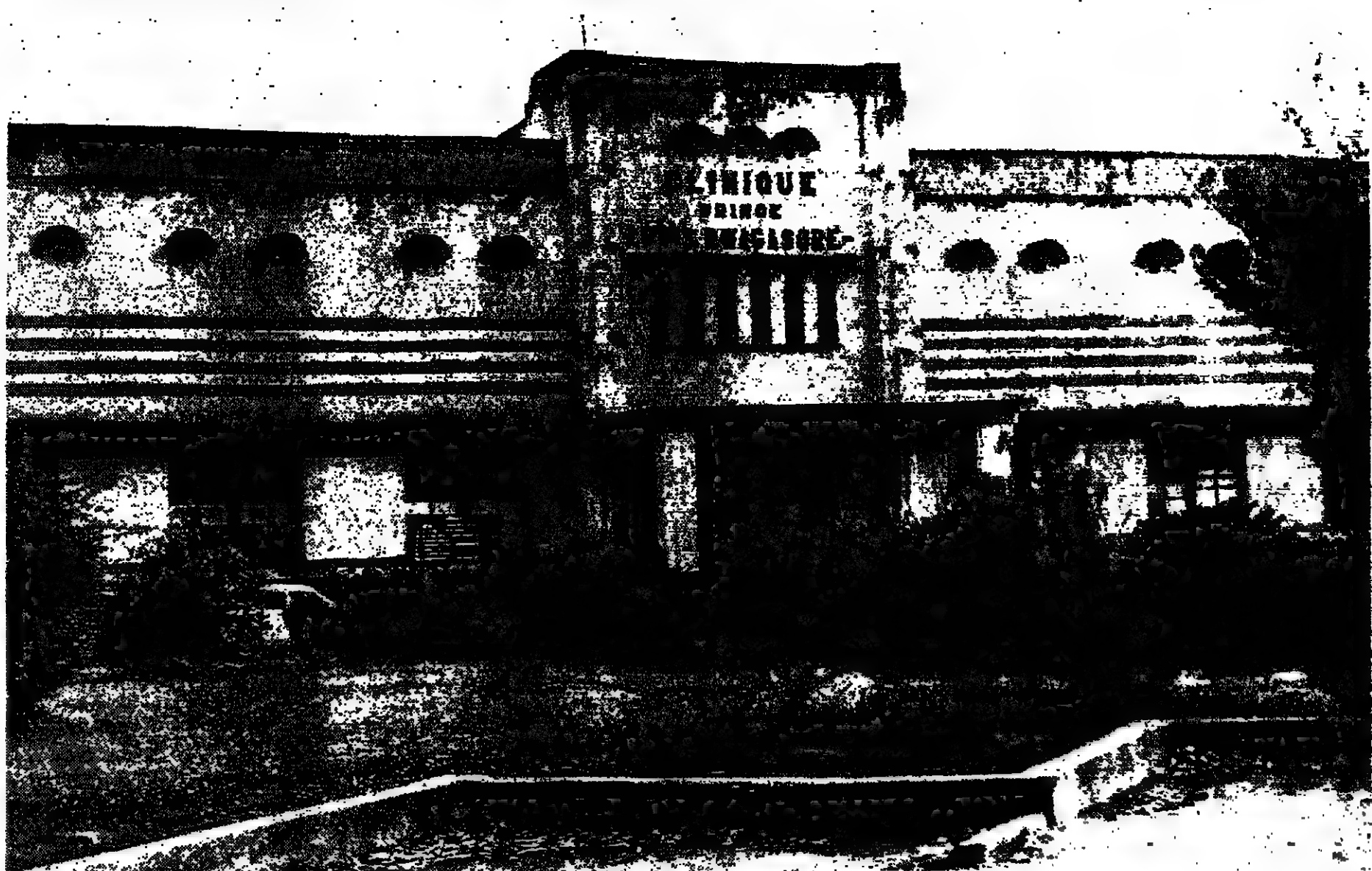
The Burundi health authorities have had to be convinced themselves by European specialists that urgent measures are necessary. Slowly, for cumbersome bureaucracies cannot be hurried, blood screening is being introduced, and a public health campaign is being prepared.

Overworked doctors and nurses are struggling in Bujumbura to implement new regimes of hygiene, such as sterilizing needles and syringes after use on each patient, which may be standard practice in Europe and the U.S. but are novelties in a country where traditional tribal medicine still flourishes and ancient remedies are often preferred to "modern" treatments.

It may be Burundi's tragedy that the incoming jets at Bujumbura airport have helped to destroy the immunity that the country's previous remoteness had perhaps ensured. It may be part of the world's tragedy that those same planes carry away the seeds of infection, to be planted on foreign soil.

TOMORROW

How Kinshasa became the world's most dangerous city



Hospital without hope: the Prince Louis Rwagasore clinic, Burundi, where drugs are in short supply and doctors admit that they can offer little more than palliative treatment

Don't ask me how big the Aids problem is. Don't ask me if it's a disaster. All I know is that it is here, it exists, and the only thing that matters is trying to prevent it spreading



Next in line: the children will suffer from their parents' liaisons

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A BREATH OF FRESH AIR

AIR CANADA

Few creatures have declined in lowland Britain so dramatically and to such universal lament as the Otter. So much so, that for many naturalists the sight of *Lutra vulgaris* in an English river remains their principal unfulfilled ambition.

Yet there is evidence that the otter is returning. A number of current projects support naturalists' hopes that the species could become re-established in areas where it was virtually wiped out in the 1950s and '60s.

To survive and flourish, otters need regular stands of trees, like beads in a necklace, rather than continuous cover. Radio tracking has shown that dominant males range over 25 miles of waterway, in a territory containing two juvenile males and a female of breeding age. They use the river as a highway, fish in dykes and side channels and employ more than 30 different holds and shelters. Fifty-three per cent of their time is spent in woodland.

The right habitat is obviously important, but naturalists now believe that artificial holds could play a key role in enticing the otter back to areas where it has died out. These man-made living areas are built from masonry rubble or logs, covered with turf and debris, and contain tunnels and cavities just like those that otters would fashion for themselves.

Three years ago, the Otter

Return of the otter



Man-made shelters in the wild promise hope for this threatened species

Trust supplied stock to create three breeding units on rivers in East Anglia, an area where the otter population had been particularly devastated. Litters are now being successfully raised there.

Over the past three years, too, the Severn and Trent Water Authority has been planting the banks of the rivers Severn and Vyrnwy where they join above Shrewsbury. The otter population is expanding in the upper reaches of both rivers.

In the East Midlands, the Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Wildlife Trust this year began a project to locate suitable habitats and sites for artificial holds on the rivers Nene and Ouse, where there are occasional isolated sightings.

Over in West Wales naturalists have built holds on the rivers Tywi and Western

Cleddau. And the Vincent Wildlife Trust and the Otter Trust, in conjunction with the Nature Conservancy Council (NCC), are establishing other havens on other rivers in England.

Otter numbers fell sharply in the 19th century, recovered in the 1930s and 1940s, then slumped again. The causes of this post-war decline are still not clearly understood, but the use of pesticides in cereal dressings and sheep dips is strongly suspected. In addition, many hundreds of miles of other habitat were destroyed by publicly funded agricultural improvements and brutally thorough river engineering to prevent flooding.

The NCC first identified the dramatic slump in otter numbers in a survey in 1977, which showed virtually none in the Midlands and only a few in the south and east. Otters are more widespread in Wales and northern England and there are good populations in Scotland, although only in the northern and western isles did the NCC consider numbers to be normal.

The survey was repeated in 1984 and 1985 in Wales, showing a general improvement in numbers. A more recent study now being compiled in England shows a rise in the West Country population. The biggest disappointment is in East Anglia, where the decline has continued. However, numbers might now be rising in the east East Midlands.

"I'm cautiously optimistic," says Dr Don Jeffries, the NCC's otter expert. "It should be possible to bring the otter back to places where it has been lost. But it will be a long time, if ever, before it returns to Britain, south of the Highlands, in the numbers we used to know."

Gareth Huw Davies

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Now it's Dallas-sur-Loire

British viewers will soon be treated to the steamy side of chateau life in a French soap opera



Soap star: Chantal Nobel, France's answer to Sue-Ellen. Shady property deal, a corrupt local council, and the murder of a journalist who was on the verge of revealing all — an amalgam, in fact, of every good French scandal.

French attitudes to sex, and the part it plays in political intrigue, are reflected in explicit scenes that would give

American producers apoplexy. M Dercourt explains: "For us, nudity is not a scandal. A central character is a woman who has power, who has sex, who has great beauty. When she goes to bed, you know she's going to bed."

The lady in question, actress Chantal Nobel, was propelled to stardom in France with her role as Antonia Berg's daughter, Florence. A car crash in which she was severely injured last year prompted the kind of news coverage normally reserved for affairs of state. The car was driven by Sacha Distel; the accident halted the series.

As an experiment, Channel 4 plans to show each of the hour-long episodes twice a week — one version dubbed into English and the other with sub-titles.

Gavin Bell

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1091

ACROSS
1 Position (6)
5 Gambler's cube (4)
8 Ward off (5)
9 1/100th
10 Deutscher (7)
11 Foot treatment (8)
12 Long skirt (4)
15 Thick beef filler (13)
17 Mountain goat (4)
18 Mooring rope (8)
21 Stiff fabric (7)
22 Foreign (5)
23 Road stones (4)
24 Cowardly (6)

DOWN
2 Berwick river (5)
3 Nip (3)
4 Extra (13)
6 Musical test (7)
7 Seamed milk coffee (10)

10 Tool sharpening machine (10)
12 Ship's complement
14 Bone dry (4)
16 Retribution seeker (7)
19 Spanish comrade (9)
20 Tangle (4)
22 Afflict (3)

SOLUTION TO 1090

ACROSS: 1 Aquic 4 Trepie 8 Range 9 Minimal 10 Secluded 11 Gorge 13 Amor Patriae 17 Inns 18 Feasible 21 Zonal 22 Drive 23 Tombola 24 Ealing 25 Crusader 26 Monsoon 27 Zigzag 28 Reverse 29 Bring 30 Pile

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

The camel corps gets its just deserts

Camel coats used to be associated with twinsets, sweeds and pearls. But now, worn with black, they are smart, young, sophisticated and city slick, and sharply tailored for high style

It is a long way from the desert watering holes to a chic West End restaurant. But the camel — that most noble and ridiculous of animals — has finally become city slick. The camel coat is the winter cover-up of the season and a high fashion garment. It is seldom woven from the brushed belly of a genuine animal but the softness, luxury and rich golden colour have been recreated in wool in the spirit of the camel-hair coat. And it is that spirit that has changed.

The nomadic trail that has brought the camel coat to high fashion has gone by way of the Grand Tour and the English countryside. The camel coat's earlier brushes this century with fine ladies (and gentlemen) has mostly been as part of country life. It was teamed with tweedy checks, worn with sludge green twinsets and pearls, or used as a travelling overcoat like a perambulating car rug.

The way to wear camel today is in the city and with black. A roll-neck sweater, leggings and flat suede slippers give camel a new youthful image. Worn snuggled over the little black dress, it has the sophistication of fur. The camel coats are even changing colour, from darkest honey to palest beige, with the lightest the most luxurious. For a more classic look, all these shades of camel work well with navy blue or grey flannel.

The news is not in colour but in line. The sharpest shape — but one that has barely filtered through at mass market prices — is the Swirl. It is cut wide at the shoulders, fitted lightly to the waist and fans out into a big skirt in a loose reworking of the more prissy princess line.

The inspiration for the full-skirted coat is the Russian ballet, not the Russian Steppes. It is worn with flat pumps and ski pants rather than with high-heeled boots and Anna Karenina accessories.

The alternative winter coats have been around for several seasons. The cut is generous, taken from a raglan shoulder and deep armholes to a mid-calf hem that tapers in. The shawl collar, usually fastened very low at the waist below belted lapels, is the popular shape.

It looks newest with velvet or furry facings and cuffs and is designed to cover up not only a tailored oversized jacket but also a mid-calf skirt. It will feel draughty over a skinny-fit jersey dress or an evening outfit.

The wrap-coat, belted at the waist like a dressing gown, has similar pluses and pitfalls. That, too, will fit easily over winter clothes and looks nonchalant and classy at night over anything but a full-length evening dress. But it will not hold together in the wind and demands free hands to clasp the buttonless front. It is just not the ticket for waiting at a bus stop or plodding home with the shopping.

If you want to button up your overcoat you will need a trench, cut on softer lines than the officer-and-gentleman's double-breasted uniform, but still with the military detailing of silver or gilt buttons, buckled belt and maybe epaulettes. Fashion pointers are a well-tailored shoulder and the crucial dropped armhole to enable the trench to fit over bulky clothes without constricting.

But fashionable clothes are fitting tighter and more fitted. A cloth coat is now such a major investment that it is



important to think ahead — especially to the wider skirts that will be in the shops this time next year. A slightly fitted coat, generously cut but shaped rather than dead straight, would be a wise strategic buy.

How much should you pay for a new winter coat? In the high street, prices for a wool coat start from £70 (and sometimes less). In the stores, a more realistic starting figure is around £120. Prices rise to £250 for the better designed coats in quality fabrics and with more interesting styling. In the wide-ranging coat department at Fenwick of Bond Street, there are £99 promotions, especially of the "college coat" — an elongated blazer shape which is strictly for townies, will not fit over a jacket and is really an autumn/spring weight. Austin Reed's Options have a small but good range of tailored coats including a best buy camel at £145.

Genuine camel-hair and other luxury materials like llama, which is the star fabric this season, start from about £450. These are the coats that give warmth without weight, as does cashmere which is a princely fabric and a foolish buy at pebble prices.

Designer coats, which have a strong personal handwriting, also start at £450 and rise steeply. The £1,000 cloth coat (albeit in the finest cashmere) is now a fact of high fashion life. What do you get in return for the big investment? Designers will give you high fashion at the beginning of the trend, which is supposed to mean good value on a cost-per-wear basis.

Since there is currently a flight from oversize, the high style is the fitted ballerina coat to go over the pared down, body-conscious clothes. The other designer purchase is the perfectly proportioned updated classic, with luxury details like pure silk linings and bone buttons. Both styles come this season in camel.

Dress of the Year

The dress in which Diana had the vapours in Vancouver made a return appearance at yesterday's Women of the Year lunch. The Princess of Wales, in her slender cream jersey Victor Edelstein dress, hit the right sartorial note in a gathering of women eminent for achievement rather than appearance.

The clothes were as diverse as the women themselves, from the ever-green Beverly Sisters in

Mickey Mouse T-shirts to Pamela, Lady Harlech's elegant spots and Jessaye Norman, in bold scarlet, jade and violet silk on black, introducing a satellite link-up speech from Corsetta Scott King.

Actress Toyah Wilcox, unnecessarily nervous before delivering a passionate and intelligent speech, told me that her black zipped outfit was by her favourite designer Helen Littman from English Eccentricities, with over-the-top fake jewels from the pop people's Swanky Modes. Those at the top table with her and the royal guest included the Marchioness of Lo-

PEOPLE

thian, the luncheon's organizer, York wedding dress designer Linda Cierach, both in scarlet silk blouses; and writer Lisa St Aubin de Tera in a gold glitter dress matching her tawny locks.

Miss Valentino The suave Valentino, that lounge lizard of designers — who appeared along with Karl Lagerfeld as guest designers at Gianni Versace's party at the Italian Embassy in Paris last week — tells me he is planning to open a series of Miss V shops in

Britain selling his "young diffusion" range. Fashion's entrepreneur Peter Bertelsen currently co-backs the two London shops of Valentino, whose royal and loyal clients include Queen Noor of Jordan, Roger Moore's wife Luisa and that one-time biggest spender of all, Imelda Marcos.

Shilling's book Is hat-maker extraordinary David Shilling about to become the biggest literary sensation since Princess Michael of Kent? I am told that Shilling's personal guide to luxury living has more name-dropping per paragraph than you have

had chocolate truffles, and is already being dubbed a glitterati's bible.

Shilling has called on all his showbiz contacts, from Angharad Rees to Elaine Page's pet puppy, from the artistic Patrick Proctor and super-rich Soraya Kashoggi to aristos like Lady Settrington, to give handy hints on Thinking Rich, launched on Guy Fawkes night.

The fireworks exploding round the book, dedicated to his mother, the outrageous Gertrude Shilling, may be from those few Rich and Famous excluded from the acknowledgements.

Above: The Swirl — double-breasted full-skirted dotted cream wool coat, £875 by Catherine Walker for the Chelsea Design Company, 65 Sydney Street, SW3. Black roll-neck jersey tunic, £94 by Nicole Farhi from her shops in Fenwick, New Bond Street, W1; Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1; Nicole Farhi, 37 James Street, Harrogate and 8 Market Street, Manchester. Velvet cone hat, £23 by Andrew Wilkie from Whistles, 12-14 St Christopher's Place, W1 and branches. Bold metal brooch, £45 by Pellini from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1; Gallery 28, Brook Street, W1; Style, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire. Gloves, Fenwick. Black suede pumps with pointed toes, £84.50 from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road, SW1.

Above left: Shawl collar — camel-coloured tapered wool coat, £235 by Nicole Farhi from Fenwick, New Bond Street, W1; Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1 and Lewis's stores in Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and Leeds. Black zip-up polo-neck sweater and matching leggings from Charles Jourdan, SW1. Brown felt trilby, £38.95 from the Hat Shop, 9 Gess Court, St Christopher's Place, W1. Tortoiseshell brooch, £33 by Pellini from Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly, W1; Piero, Richmond; Roberts, Christchurch, Dorset. Black leather gloves, £19.95 from Fenwick, New Bond Street, W1.

Left: Brushed and wrapped — baby llama coat, £525, and flannel grey lambswool sweater, £75, both by MaxMara from Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly, W1; Liberty, Regent Street, W1; Cliché, Beaconsfield. Coat also Madeleine Ann, Solihull. Tortoiseshell hoop earrings, £30 by Pellini from Fortnum and Mason, W1; Roberts, Christchurch, Dorset and Vania Jesmond, Swansea. Black suede buckled shoes, £85 from Johnny Moks, 388 King's Road, SW10.

Far left: Camel trench buttoned coat £429 from Aquascutum, 100 Regent Street, W1. Black polo-neck sweater, £94 by Nicole Farhi from Fenwick, New Bond Street, W1. Leggings, Charles Jourdan, Camel jersey turban, £9.50 from the Hat Shop. Black suede shoes, £84.50 from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road, SW1.

Make-up by Debbie Bunn
Hair by Jaffa for Pierre Alexandre, 17 North Audley Street
Photographs by MIKE OWEN

A NEW KIT BY SUSAN SKEEN

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The design measures 15" x 15" and is worked in simple half-cross stitch. It is printed in the full eleven colours: Faded pink, dove grey, pearly and charcoal, sand, powder blue, emerald, khaki, peppermint, china blue and ivory green with white. The canvas, 12 holes to the inch, is easy on the eyes. The kit comes complete with all the required yarns from the Appleton tapestry range, needle and instructions. All for £17.95 including postage and packing. Use Freepost — No stamp needed.

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CONTINENTAL DRIFT

Sir Geoffrey Howe flew to Luxembourg yesterday, more in hope than expectation of drilling Britain's eleven European partners into taking unified action against Syria. Experience has taught that it is hard enough to find common economic interests among twelve nation states, let alone a political consensus. To persuade them to take common action against a third party, with whom they have had differing historic links, would require strength and commitment of which there is so far little sign.

The difficulty over trade sanctions is the familiar one—that some have more to lose than others. With £81m exports and £79m imports to and from Syria last year, Britain was Syria's sixth biggest trading partner from within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)—with only six per cent of the market. By contrast, the West Germans (the biggest) had 17 per cent, Italy 15 per cent and France 12.5 per cent. Reports (officially denied in Paris) that France is about to conclude a multi-million franc arms deal with Damascus exemplify the difficulties that Britain faces.

France again has eight of its nationals held hostage by Syrian-backed groups in Lebanon. It is a fact of life that foreign policy is influenced by such considerations. In Syria's case moreover there is the argument that it remains a powerful force in the Middle East. It is commonly said that peace cannot be secured in the Middle East without Syria's blessing or even connivance. For Europe to sever its connections with Damascus would diminish its influence in the Levant and any role it might

aspire to in the peace process.

These arguments are familiar and have so far proved decisive in determining Western policies towards Syria. President Assad, as the Soviet Union's chief surrogate in the region, has done something of a charmed life. Even the Americans have found it more convenient to target Colonel Gaddafi in their lonely war against international terrorism, not just because he has looked more culpable but because he has had fewer friends.

These arguments have so far been accepted because the Syrian connection with terrorism has always been only half-proven. The evidence has been circumstantial and, in the face of pious denials from Assad, it has been convenient for most Western powers to let their case rest.

The court case which ended in London last week, however, has changed all that. The Foreign Secretary travelled to Luxembourg armed with incontrovertible proof of the complicity of members of the Syrian embassy in the plot to blow up an Israeli airliner with some 300 people on board. While its officials may not have been the front men, they provided the infrastructure for Nezar Hindawi and his colleagues and would seem to have been deeply involved in the planning.

It is not as if this has been the first occasion. Bombs which have exploded within the last twelve months in West Berlin, Rome and Madrid seem to have a Syrian connection. At the very least Assad has allowed terrorist organizations to maintain headquarters in Damascus, and the evidence now collated in Britain seems to confirm that their involvement is far deeper than that.

European action is thus called for not just to demonstrate support for an ally, but to protect Europe's joint interests. Those victims of crimes committed in the name of Arab nationalism, are EEC citizens who have (or had) a right to expect some reaction by their governments.

One has to admit that for the reasons outlined above, the chance of the European Community's breaking off relations with Syria is remote. The French will not sever their links with a country in which they have a historic interest. On the other hand, there are ways in which the Europeans could demonstrate their extreme displeasure with President Assad. The Canadians have done so, and so have the Americans—whose interest in Syria as a major player on the Middle East stage is greater than that of any European power.

All EEC countries should at least recall their ambassadors for consultations. Community aid to Damascus should be put under the harshest spotlight. The movements of Syrian diplomats in the Community should be restricted. Stricter visa regulations for Syrians visiting Europe should be imposed. The support offered at yesterday's meeting offered little prospect of this kind of response and the Greek government in particular should be made aware of this country's disappointment.

While the conventional wisdom dictates that one cannot have peace in the Middle East without Syria, it can be argued with equal force that one cannot achieve peace with it. If Europe does not flex its diplomatic muscle now, it might have cause in due course to regret its inaction.

ECUMENICAL PEACE

To those without religious belief, the gathering of religious leaders at Assisi, at the invitation of Pope John Paul II, to pray for world peace, may strike a cynical note. After all, it can be argued that religion has caused more wars than it has ever stopped, and religious wars have been more ferocious and long-lasting than wars inspired by mere interest. Indeed, the task of confronting this contradiction is a painful duty for member of all religions. Since the Founder of Christianity numbers the Prince of Peace among his titles, however, it is a duty which falls upon Christians with particular severity.

It is fitting, therefore, that the leader of the largest Christian denomination should have taken the initiative. That so many should have accepted his invitation—from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Dalai Lama, from Moslems to animists—pays tribute to the Pope's unique standing as a Christian spokesman to other religions, to the emphasis that different faiths increasingly place on peace, to the consciousness of past sins of neglect in this regard, and above all to the new fact of mutual respect among religions which not long ago saw in each other only darkness and error.

Yesterday they came together in prayer—though not, of course, to the same God. Moslems, Jews and Christians—despite considerable differences of theology—address their prayers to the same monotheistic Deity. He bears only a slight resemblance, however, to the gods of animists or Buddhists.

These differences can, of course, be reconciled. It is open to a Christian to regard other faiths as offering partial insights into a religious truth of which his own beliefs are the culmination. That is increasingly the tendency of modern religious thought. In effect, the Pope dealt with peace yesterday in exactly that spirit.

"The challenge of peace...transcends religious differences," he said. But he added his own humble conviction that "peace bears the name of Jesus Christ."

But it would be self-deception to assume that this liberal attitude generally characterises the world's religions. For Islam was represented at Assisi by only two Imams, and the most prominent and influential teacher in Shia Islam, the Ayatollah Khomeini, is currently fighting a major war. Indeed, the concept of jihad, or holy war, has a prominence in the fundamentalist Islam now sweeping much of the

Middle East which contrasts strongly with the stress on peace of milder and less missionary faiths.

Even among the Pope's own flock, moreover, whenever the religious message of peace clashes with real tribal feeling, it seems that tribal feeling generally triumphs. The Pope's visit to Ireland was a success in many ways, but his appeals to halt the violence fell on deaf ears and the IRA campaign continued. Religions in the vigour of youth have an intolerance of different opinions which leads naturally to conflict. When they develop the detachment which sees the value of other faiths, they have lost the compelling sway over the faithful which would once have enabled them to decree peace.

That should not, however, be a counsel of despair so much as an incentive to greater effort. If the Pope's appeal for peace did nothing else yesterday, it saved lives in countries like El Salvador, Nicaragua, Chile, Morocco, Angola, and the Sudan where warring factions agreed to a cease-fire. And since the efficacy of prayer can never be fully known except to the God to Whom it is addressed, more than that may have been achieved.

MR POWELL'S HOCUS-POCUS

In Belfast on Friday night, Mr Enoch Powell delivered the third of a recent trio of speeches in which he has expounded and expanded his long-held view that the British, Irish and American governments are engaged in a covert conspiracy to arrange the reunification of Ireland against the wishes of a million unionists in Northern Ireland. American strategists would prefer, he claims, a united Ireland which was inside NATO.

In mainland Britain, these views have been treated with the indifference they deserve; the same may not necessarily be true in Northern Ireland itself. Unionists are generally more disposed to believe in Whitehall treachery. Unionist hostility to the Hillsborough Agreement has increased their curiosity over the explanation for what most regard as another "betrayal" by London.

Conspiracy theories are an attractive weapon for politicians to deploy. An audience can be engaged in the game of making lurid inferences from known truths or half-truths. Laid side by side, these inferences can be arranged in a sinister pattern which can be extended by further specu-

lative embroidery. Governments are reluctant to give any credence to the claims by responding that reluctance is buttressed by official secrecy and by the inhibitions of collective responsibility. The theorist sees only confirmation of his suspicions in the resulting silence.

By far the worst accusations Mr Powell makes are his allegations that the Provisional IRA and the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) are acting as agents of this multi-national conspiracy and that officials in the British, Irish or American governments were directly or indirectly involved in commissioning the murders of Lord Mountbatten and Mr Airey Neave in 1979, and of those who died in the Grand Hotel in Brighton five years later. The simplest rebuttal of this smear is the observation that not one single piece of evidence exists to support it.

In the second of his speeches, Mr Powell detailed some questions which he thinks should be investigated by the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs. The material which most excites him comes from the

alleged record of a conversation between an academic researcher and a middle rank Northern Ireland Office civil servant several years ago. Neither the government nor the individual involved have ever confirmed the authenticity of this account. Much of the rest of the "evidence" consists of apparently sinister phrases on the public record which are consistent with at least one construction other than the one Mr Powell places on them, and in some cases with several others.

This hocus-pocus reaches a climax in this sentence: "A handy witness (in front of the Select Committee) would be Sir Kenneth Stowe, Permanent Secretary in the NIO at the time, who could also elucidate the political steps decided by a meeting of officials in the autumn of 1979 after the murder of Lord Mountbatten." Officials in government would have been remiss if they had not been meeting in the wake of that atrocity. They are charged with giving political advice to ministers. And so on. It is not difficult to see why the Foreign Affairs Committee has declined Mr Powell's invitation to inquire further.

Universities rebut industry gibe

From the Rector of Imperial College of Science and Technology Sir, I read your report (October 23) on Mr Kenneth Baker's committee on the state of research and development with a growing sense of puzzlement. The fact that there are many who are as yet unaware of the extent of the collaboration between universities and industry is not news; that, evidently, Mr Kenneth Baker is of their number is a painful surprise.

This is the more so since, in a previous embodiment, he has himself done much to engender new forms of collaboration, notably in the creation of the Alvey Initiative in the furtherance of information technology, which, I am quite sure he would agree, received total and enthusiastic backing from the university community. Is this visible reality all square with his suggestion that there has [not] been very much opening of doors into the ivory towers?

Universities appreciate that they must do their bit to explain the extent to which both their applied and basic research is just that—applicable to industry and commerce. It was with this in mind that the University of London recently staged a major exhibition—"The Science for Industry Fair"—to trace the path from university creativity to industrial products.

It showed the range and diversity of applied research in applied earth sciences, biomedical engineering, biotechnology, information technology, marine technology, materials science, pharmaceuticals.

It was opened by her Royal Highness Princess Anne, it was seen by a large number of industrialists in the evenings by 8,000 schoolchildren, who also attended a series of special lectures. Mr Baker had planned to come, but was prevented from attending at the very last moment.

The University of London, this year celebrating the 150th anniversary of its foundation, has right from its inception, sought partnership with industry. The university system as a whole has responded with great vigour to the growing need, a response which has imposed strains on the infrastructure which are hard to sustain.

None the less, we are pursuing even greater and wider interaction with industry and commerce. We are happy to discuss with Government any additional means by which we might further develop collaborative university-industry research. Perhaps, though, we could agree that ivory towers are quite extinct—at least within the university system.

Yours faithfully,
E. A. ASH, Rector,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
Prince Consort Road, SW7,
October 27.

Incident in Verona

From Mr Madron Seligman, MEP for Sussex West (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, in his letter of October 15 on compensation for victims of mugging and terrorism at home and abroad, Edward McMillan-Scott states that criminal injury compensation boards exist in Great Britain, Eire, France and West Germany, which are available to nationals and visitors alike.

Unfortunately, France is an exception. Under French law such compensation has not been available to foreign visitors unless a reciprocal treaty has been signed or the victim has a 10-year residence permit.

The Council of Europe Convention on Compensation for Victims of Criminal Injury, signed by

Britain and France in October, 1983, has not yet been ratified by their national parliaments. Nevertheless, the British Criminal Injuries Compensation Board does, in fact, grant substantial compensation to victims of all nationalities, including several French, thus operating the spirit of the convention. The French Commission d'indemnisation des Victimes d'Infractions has not yet followed suit.

It is deplorable that any government takes its obligations to protect the public from injury so lightly. A rapid ratification of the convention by all signatories is essential if tourism and business travel is to be undertaken with some peace of mind.

Yours faithfully,
MADRON SELIGMAN,
Micklepage House, Nuthurst,
Nr Horsham, West Sussex.

A kind of 'Church'

From the Right Reverend Patrick Rodger

Sir, I hope that the Conservative Party will be very chary of identifying itself with the kind of "Church" recommended by Mr Roger Scruton (October 21).

From his description, this is a Church whose creed is based upon property which does not believe in grace but solely in human merit and achievement which wishes neither to give nor to receive

forgiveness; which teaches that the chief end of man is to look after No. 1; and which holds that any help to the less fortunate must be proved cost-effective.

Whatever such a religion is, it is clearly one alternative to Christianity. And there will surely be others beside Christian electors who may notice this.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK RODGER,
12 Warrender Park Terrace,
Edinburgh,
October 22.

Emergency call

From Mr H. W. Bees

Sir, There are an increasing number of people over 70 years old who live alone and who, sooner or later, are liable to become unexpectedly ill or drop down dead. Depending on when or where this occurs, someone (police, hospital, neighbour or stranger) may have the problem of deciding who they are and who is their next-of-kin.

I wonder therefore if a next-of-kin registry service could be established through the credit card system. Could not the providers of

these cards record our next-of-kin if we asked them to do so, allowing us to indicate the fact by writing "nok reg" on the strip where we put our signature?

If any credit card organisation wished to give the idea a limited trial run they could start by limiting it to the over-80s and later increase its availability by reducing the qualifying age.

Yours truly,
H. W. BEES,
60 Bickton Street,
Exmouth, Devon,
October 20.

greyhound meetings: there are now no more than 40,000 people who go to the dogs regularly; and more than half of these are owners.

Lord Newall tells us that 20 per cent of off-course betting is on greyhounds. The proportion of this which relates to evening racing is negligible. Greyhound off-course bets are almost entirely wagered on afternoon meetings when horse-racing is curtailed because of inclement weather and when the unfortunate greyhounds are sometimes exploited to race regardless of the condition of the running surface.

Bookmakers contribute about £1.5 million to his tracks for these meetings. They also pay the tracks

as much as 50 times the price of admission money instead of the statutory fee of five 1 per cent of punters' winnings on behalf of the tracks in addition to the 4 per cent betting tax for the Treasury. Those who bet on the totalisator are obliged to hand over up to 17½ per cent to the tracks.

All these levies affect the pocket of that endangered species—the greyhound racegoer. Any further levy for the benefit of a selfish minority of promoters could not be justified.

Yours etc.,
P. A. SWEENEY (Chairman,
Greyhound Council of Britain),
Wheatfield, Church Lawford,
Rugby, Warwickshire.

Greyhound racing

From Mr P. A. Sweeney

Sir, Lord Newall's plea (October 11) for a greyhound betting levy must be ignored until a statutory board is set up to control the sport and end the prevailing jungle law. Greyhound racing had lost its credibility as a respectable sport long before the horse-racing levy was introduced and its demise cannot be attributed to the absence of another levy in addition to those that the tracks already extract.

Lord Newall boasts that his industry attracts a million more spectators than horse-racing does. This statistic must be viewed in conjunction with three others. There are twelve times as many

Fairer treatment for archaeology

From the Reverend Canon John Nurser

Sir, The correspondence on the financing of rescue archaeology that has appeared since the description of the excavation of Maiden Castle (September 3) needs supplementing from our experience in Lincolnshire.

The costs of rescue archaeology in a county such as Lincolnshire—large and hugely rich in archaeological sites, but with low rateable values in the county and scanty local funds—are the same as anywhere else, but the proportion they might make of a developer's budget is dauntingly and unrealistically high.

It is not easy to see a way forward. Deep ploughing and drainage schemes in the fens, necessary urban development in Lincoln itself, mineral extraction, and other processes destructive of archaeological evidence—these all present dangers on a scale with which the resources available even in past years simply cannot cope.

There is little prospect that the national and local funds budgeted for archaeology will rise to levels which meet all (or most) of the demands of the situation. And it will take some time before developers in this part of the world assume the level of financial responsibility that might be considered normative toward the archaeological evidence they remove.

Archaeology is still a badly paid profession for a graduate to embark on. But our past deserves better, and fairer, treatment. The principle of "capacity to pay" seems an inappropriate criterion to determine whether a site in one area of our nation as against another, receives the full archaeological treatment from developers—or indeed any treatment at all—before being earth-moved to oblivion.

JOHN NURSER (Chairman,
Friends of Lincoln Archaeological Research and Excavation),
c/o The Sessions House,
Lindum Road, Lincoln.

Listing procedure

From the Secretary of the National Association of Local Councils

Sir, I assume that Dr Black (October 17) is asking for a legal right of appeal against the listing of all types of preserved sites, because he knows of cases where the authority, in deciding to list the site, has made a wrong decision. It is, however, equally possible to make the wrong decision by not listing a potential site and there is no appeal against that refusal, which can be as important as a wrong listing.

The parish, town and community councils represented by this association, have over many years sought a right of appeal against decisions by planning authorities which permit development, or refuse protection to properties, where the local community is strongly opposed to the proposed changes in their environment, and where the changes will damage that environment.

If there is to be an extension of rights of appeal for individuals who are affected by decisions of listing authorities it is as vital to the general public good that there should also be proper permission for appeals against those decisions which are contrary to the wishes and interests of the local community.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CLARK, Secretary,
The National Association of Local Councils,
108 Great Russell Street, WC1.

Lure of Einstein

From Dr I. W. Parsons

Sir, Dr Wilek's contention (October 20) that "None of the real technical achievements of our age are based on the theory of relativity or any similar speculation" simply defies belief.

It would be nearer the mark to say that all the main technological achievements of the age (e.g. atomic power, both fission and fusion; some lasers, and the majority of their large-scale frequent uses; and a number of the everyday quantum-mechanical semiconductor devices) rely wholly or in large part upon phenomena whose understanding may be approached only via relativistic speculation.

This is not to say, of course, that any deep understanding of the theories of relativity is usually required for the construction and operation of such devices; the great Architect of the universe so arranged matters that, e.g., an atomic bomb works. The point is that no one would have thought of building atomic power stations without the insights that relativity brings to us.

Yours sincerely,
I. W. PARSONS,
Department of Chemistry,
The University of Birmingham,
Birmingham.

as much as 50 times the price of admission money instead of the statutory fee of five 1 per cent of punters' winnings on behalf of the tracks in addition to the 4 per cent betting tax for the Treasury. Those who bet on the totalisator are obliged to hand over up to 17½ per cent to the tracks.

All these levies affect the pocket of that endangered species—the greyhound racegoer. Any further levy for the benefit of a selfish minority of promoters could not be justified.

Yours etc.,
P. A. SWEENEY (Chairman,
Greyhound Council of Britain),
Wheatfield, Church Lawford,
Rugby, Warwickshire.

Mechanical aid

From Mr John May

Sir, Mr Alfred Black (October 17) who charmed a computer, is indeed fortunate. *Nick's* magazine, when offering unsolicited numbers in a prize draw, wrote not only to me but to Ms JAM.

I wrote to their computer saying I was a Mr and that no Ms JAM lived at my address. Back came an offer addressed to Ms JAM Esq. (He/she didn't win anything either).

Yours sincerely,
JOHN ALLEN MAY,
Amberley,
Danes Close,
Oxshott, Surrey.

ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 28 1839

No Popery was an old cry, but Roman Catholics had recently been given fresh impetus by the arrival of thousands of French emigrés and the passing in 1829 of the Catholic Emancipation Act. Spiritual revival was in the air. The Protestant Reformation Society was established in 1827 and in 1848 the Protestant Alliance was founded "exposing the errors of Roman Catholicism, Anglo-Catholicism, and modern error" in the words of the Protestant Dictionary. Irish immigration into Liverpool had not reached the level it did during the famines of the 1840s, but that city was already a prominent area for the militant Protestant.

FORMATION OF A NEW PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION IN LIVERPOOL—A GREAT MEETING.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

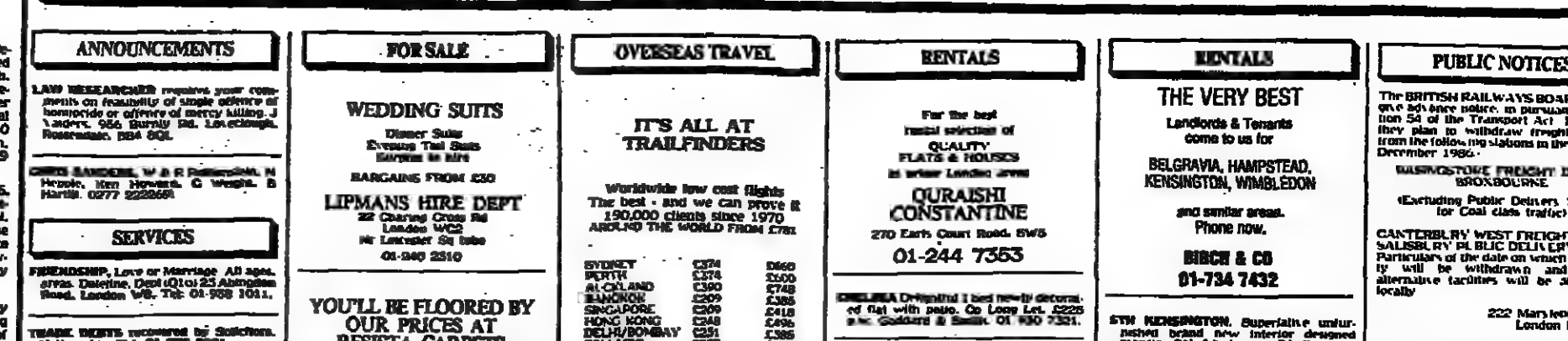
Last night a great display of Protestant feeling was made in this town on the occasion of the formation of a new association, having for its object the promotion and encouragement of Protestant principle in the rising generation. The society was formed in consequence of the exertions recently made by the Papists to propagate the delusions of their religion among the youth of the town, and the Roman Catholics of Liverpool boast that they are nearly 100,000 strong in the town, and that their numbers (in consequence of the almost Royal countenance given to them) are daily increasing. They have recently established what they term "A Protestant Society," the real object of which is to obtain power in the local legislature, by subscribing funds for the purpose of paying the rates, &c., of the lower classes of Roman Catholics, and by all means in their power to encroach upon the established church and reinstate the tolerant reign of Popery. The association, which held its first meeting in the Music Hall last evening, was called into being in the first instance by a few spirited young men and is designated "The Young Men's Established Church Society." It was one of the most numerous meetings ever held within the hall, it being so exceedingly crowded that hundreds surrounded the doors unable to gain admittance, and fears were entertained inside for the safety of the floor.

The most influential of the clergy, ministers, and clergies of the borough and neighbourhood appeared upon the platform.

Mr. C. Crosswell, M.P. for Liverpool, stepped forward, amid loud cheers, and said: "There was no person who had observed the course of events but must have perceived that the attacks that had been directed against the established church of the realm had been various in their mode and in their degrees of malignity. Some had talked of pulling down the established church, in the vain hope of establishing their own church in its room. Others had wished to reduce it, for the purpose of degrading all modes of religion to the same dead level. Others again had shown an ardent desire to extinguish the light of religious truth, because their own deeds were evil; others, indifferent of religion altogether, had only political objects in view, and directed their efforts against the established church, because they thought it one of the first and strongest bulwarks of the state, and as it ought to be pulled down the one was the readiest and surest way to carry destruction to the other. (Loud cheers) ... Others, more insidious, had attempted to form a system of national education, of which religion was not to form a part; and nothing could be better calculated to succeed, if they allowed them to carry it into effect, in seeping the foundation of national religion, and banishing gradually and entirely from which the truth had been held.

The Rev. H. McNeile then came forward amid loud cheers. "The rev. gentleman, having dwelt with considerable eloquence on the importance of adopting the spirit of the resolution, said that looking practically at the benefit, social and relative, of the nation, considered as a whole, they alleged that the national church was productive of more benefit than any other. It contributed more to the peace and safety, the morality and happiness, of the community, than the army, more than the navy, more than any courts of law, more than the magistracy, more than the police. The officers of human justice remained the outward ornaments of those members of the community who were not influenced, who could not be reached, by the church. The church, however, preserved the great bulk of the community from giving the magistracy any trouble at all. If the church were extended as it ought to be by the Government, and emergency it ought to be in itself, there would be little occasion for policemen. One true-hearted clergyman preaching the gospel of the grace of God, visiting the sick, and organizing the schools, prevented more crime than a hundred of the most active policemen in the kingdom."

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Pope's call for peace gets mixed reaction

By Nicholas Beeson

The call, inspired by the Pope, for a day of peace yesterday drew a mixed response from the world's trouble spots.

In some of the world's longest and bloodiest conflicts, the 24-hour truce in other regions the appeal was ignored.

The US-backed government and leftist rebel leaders of the Frente Farabundo Martí group in El Salvador, the US-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Forces and the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, Chile's Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front and Colombia's Armed Revolutionary Forces all accepted the call.

Peru's Maoist Shining Path guerrilla group did not and was blamed for detonating four bombs in a sports stadium.

Christian and Muslim militias agreed to a ceasefire, despite renewed clashes between Palestinian and Shia forces in southern Lebanon and sniper fire in Beirut.

Israel was among 40 governments which endorsed the call and the Palestine Liberation Organization said it would

strike a chord with its members.

Iran did not respond officially, but President Saddam Hussein of Iraq said he would observe a ceasefire if Tehran reciprocated.

The Irish Republican Army responded similarly, but a goods train was derailed by a bomb near Newry.

The Polisario Front fighting for independence from Morocco in Western Sahara, the South African-backed UNITA forces in Angola and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army accepted the appeal, but Pretoria-backed Mozambique National Resistance movement did not.

The fatal shooting of an army corporal marred an agreement between Tamil separatists and the Sri Lankan government and there was no response from Sikh militants in India, nor from either side in Afghanistan.

But in Cambodia, anti-Vietnamese guerrillas heeded the call and in the Philippines President Aquino took part in a "Mass for Peace".

Indonesia and South Korea also recognized the message but guerrilla groups in Ethiopia, Chad, Spain and South Africa did not.

World religions united in Assisi day of prayer

Continued from page 1

result of negotiations, political compromises or economic bargaining.

The day was divided into three parts. First came the welcome. The religious leaders then retired to different parts of the town, where they all prayed for peace for several hours following their own rites. This was the least successful period of the day.

The Christians enjoyed a dignified service in the cathedral of San Rufino, where the Pope told them that prayer was an essential part of the effort for peace. His own flair for such occasions illuminated the Christian meeting, while leaving the other religions to run the risk of becoming minor attractions for the tourists.

The animists in particular looked embarrassed as they performed their rites, some of them for the first time outside their forests, in a municipal hall before a large, talkative audience.

Then the third stage of the day restored dignity as the religious leaders walked in a series of small processions through the narrow streets to meet in the square beneath the basilica of San Francesco. The Pope, as he walked had Dr Runcie on his right and bishop representing the Orthodox Patriarchate of Constantinople on his left. Once in the square they prayed again.

The Pope's concluding address was loftily aimed in its reminder to his guests that the challenge of peace as it presently is posed to every human conscience transcends religious differences.

But before he finished he told them: "I humbly repeat here my own conviction; peace bears the name of Jesus Christ." They then ate a simple supper together and the Pope's day of peace, as mixed as the weather which varied from rain to rainbows, was over.



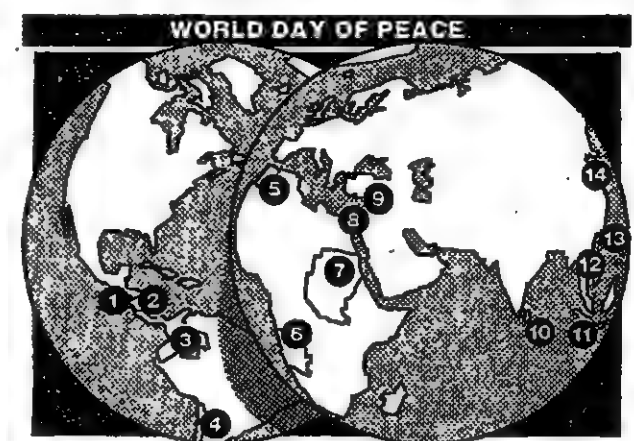
The Dalai Lama with hundreds of onlookers in Assisi before meeting the Pope at the start of the peace day.



Mother Teresa of Calcutta arrives for the ceremony.



The Archbishop of Canterbury embraces the Pope.



OF 43 AREAS OF CONFLICT, 14 TODAY OBSERVED A 24-HOUR TRUCE:

1 El Salvador	5 Morocco	9 Israel	11 Indonesia
2 Nicaragua	6 Angola	9 Lebanon	12 Cambodia
3 Colombia	7 Sudan	10 Sri Lanka	13 Philippines
4 Chile			14 South Korea

Frank Johnson in the Comm

Skills founder c a name unsaid

Opposition members returned to the House from their constituencies yesterday to confront the new issue of the hour: how to raise — on a day when the business on the order paper was successfully about energy policy, the funding of the arts, and regional development with special reference to Scotland and Wales — the subject of Mr Jeffrey Archer?

They had faced a similar dilemma precisely a week earlier in regard to Mr Harvey Proctor, the right-wing Conservative member for Billericay who had been accused by a Sunday newspaper of personally demonstrating his faction's traditional commitment to corporal punishment. Mr Proctor had had a question on the order paper, but when the Speaker called his name he was not in the House. "Where is he?", cried the Labour benches, triumphantly, only to be outdone by a Tory who shouted: "In the Whip's Office." (laughter in all parts of the House — prolonged, and loud in tone).

This column did not report that incident at the time because we do not believe in spanking a man when he is down. But it has now entered the ranks of *Great Moments in Parliament*. Mr Proctor seems now to be secure in the backing of his constituency association, if backing be the appropriate word. And the exchange can now be corded as an example of MPs' endless ingenuity in overcoming the constraints of the order paper. But how was this ancient skill to be deployed in the case of Mr Archer?

Question time got going with Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary for Energy, and his junior ministers, maintaining an admirable rate of productivity in the excavation of statistics about such matters as geothermal power, tidal power and wind power. Not much scope here for a question to do with the eternal power of lust. But, from the gallery, we could see that the grizzled heads of trade union-sponsored Labour MPs, and others, were working on the problem.

But soon we were on questions to the Minister for the Arts, Mr Richard Luce, and time was running out if the Labour Party was going to get Mr Archer in during question time. A Scottish Tory asked whether it was not a fine thing that Glasgow

had been chosen as European City of Culture for 1990.

Naturally, the Minister agreed, the cultured Glaswegians being renowned for occasional violence against people who do not agree with them. The Shadow Minister for the Arts, Mr Norman Buchan, intervened. He is a non-Glaswegian Scot. This would at first suggest that he hates the place. But his wife, a member of the European Parliament, is a Glaswegian. Whatever the reason, he suppressed any adverse criticism. All joined in hymning the culture of Glasgow.

Actually, there is a lot of the stuff in the city — the neo-classical terraces of the architect Alexander Thomson, known as "Greek Thomson"; the Burrell Collection; and in the Glasgow Hillhead constituency, the elegant monument which was restored and brought to the city after its sojourn in Brussels: Hillhead's MP, Mr Roy Jenkins — known as "Belgian" Jenkins. But one thing was certain: none of this had anything to do with Mr Archer.

Now we were on to questions to the Minister for the Civil Service, who also happens to be Mr Luce — the Civil Service and the arts being regarded in Whitehall as related subjects. Mr Simon Coombs, the Conservative member for Swindon, asked Mr Luce to encourage women "to offer themselves" for the Civil Service, and to support an organization called "Women in Public Life".

At last, a suitable subject. Mr Luce said he was in favour of women in public life. But what about women in public streets — he? You can see that this was what those Labour brutes were thinking. Suddenly, Mr William Hamilton, Labour member for Fife Central and student of the monarchy, thought of something, and got up. Would Mr Luce recommend, he asked, that the next Deputy Chairman of the Conservative Party be a woman?

Various irresponsible Tory back-benchers shouted: "Edwina!"

And that was the best that could be done on a difficult day. Other opportunities are expected. For example, there are the health implications. Can Aids be transmitted by the exchange of bank notes? This would be a matter for a Minister of Health, probably the aforementioned Edwina.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales opens the fiftieth anniversary conference of the National House-Building Council at the Hilton hotel, 10.35.

The Princess of Wales, Patron of the British Deaf Association, attends a reception at St James's Palace, 6.30.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Air Chief Com-

mandant, Women's Royal Air Force, visits RAF Wyton, Cambridgeshire, 11.30.

New exhibitions

The Art of living: Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Road, W14; Tue to Sat 11 to 5.

Work by Lamar Raine, Jo Cooper and Davina Owen: Swallow Frames Ltd, 10 Queenstown Road, SW8; Mon to Sun 9 to 5; Thur 9 to 8; Sat 9.30 to.

Exhibitions in progress

Ecology and the electricity supply industry: National History Museum, Cromwell Road, SW7; Mon to Sat 10 to 6; Sun 2.30 to 6.

Jewish graphics by Simon Prais: The Sternberg Centre for Judaism, 80 East End Road, Finchley, N10 to 5.

Musical: Minstrelsy in Jacobean and Stuart London: St Edmund-the Martyr, Lombard Street, EC3; 1.

The Choir of Canterbury Cathedral, St Michael's, Cornhill, EC3; 6.

Piano recital by Peter Bridges: St Martin-in-the-Fields, WC2; 1.05.

Concert by Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields: Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, SE1; 7.30.

Recital by Moyra Montagu (oboe) and Richard Hobson (organ): Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, W1; 1.05.

Recital by students from Royal Academy of Music: Southwark Cathedral, SE1; 1.10.

Concert by Endellion String Quartet: Bishopsgate Hall, 230 Bishopsgate, EC2; 1.05.

Piano recital by Jonathan Plowright: Purcell Room, South Bank, SE1; 7.30.

Organ recital by David Hill: Westminster Cathedral, Victoria Street, SW1; 7.30.

Concert by The Academic Chamber Choir of Belgrade: Church of St Anne and St Agnes, Noble Street, EC2; 7.30.

Talks: Bacteria which grow on your teeth, by Dr Helen D Donoghue: Darwin Theatre, University College, Gower St, WC1; 1.20.

The Lindisfarne Gospels: Seminar Room, British Library, Great Russell Street, WC1; 11 and 2.

Women artists in the Tate by Pauline Barrie: Tate Gallery, Millbank, SW1; 1.

The art of narrative: Botticelli and Pintoricchio by Colin Wiggin: Room 6, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, WC2; 1.

Modern European Poets: Apollinaire, by Olivier Bernard: National Poetry Centre, 21 Earls Court Square, SW5; 7.30.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending October 19:

- 1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sun) 22.40m
- 2 EastEnders (Tues/Sun) 21.45m
- 3 Twenty Years of the Two Ronnies 15.00m
- 4 Howards Wipe 12.55m
- 5 News and Weather (Sun 20.51)
- 6 News and Weather (Sun 20.51)
- 7 The Russ Abbot Show 12.40m
- 8 Brush Strokes 11.30m
- 9 No Place Like Home 11.10m
- 10 Every Second Counts 10.50m

- 1 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada 18.10m
- 2 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada 16.20m
- 3 Coronation Street (Fri) Granada 15.00m
- 4 The 10 Your Life Times 13.05m
- 5 The 10 Your Life Times 12.40m
- 6 The 10 Your Life Times 12.15m
- 7 The 10 Your Life Times 12.00m
- 8 The 10 Your Life Times 11.55m
- 9 The 10 Your Life Times 11.40m
- 10 The 10 Your Life Times 11.25m

- 1 Fawcett Towers 9.10m
- 2 The Life and Loves of A She Devil 8.10m
- 3 Naked Video 6.50m
- 4 International Snooker (Sun 16.22)
- 5 St. Stephen's 5.55m
- 6 MASH 5.50m
- 7 Golden Eye 5.15m
- 8 Wildscreen '86 Awards 3.00m
- 9 American Football 2.55m
- 10 1st Street Blues 2.55m

- 1 Brookside (Mon/Sat) 6.50m
- 2 Brookside (Tue/Sat) 6.50m
- 3 Kessie's Goodbye 4.55m
- 4 The Cobby Show 3.75m
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Roads

London and South-east: A3: Water main repairs at junction with Sag Lane, one lane only in both directions. Kingston: New road layout at junctions of Thames Street and Clarence Street. Horsfield Car park closed. A11: Reconstruction work in High Street just west of Abbey Lane, westbound lane closed.

Midlands: M1: Contraflow between junctions 27 and 28, slip roads closed both ways. Contraflow between junctions 22 and 23 (A50 Leicester/A512 Loughborough). M5: Contraflow between junctions 5 and 6 (Bromsgrove/Droitwich).

Wales and West: M4: East-bound carriageway closed for repairs between junctions 16 and 17 (Swindon/Chippenham). A35: Lane closures on east-bound carriageway at Upton bypass (Dorset).

Information supplied by AA

Anniversaries

Births: Cornelius Jansen, leader of reform in the Roman Catholic Church, was born at Acquoy, Netherlands, 1581.

Deaths: John Locke, writer and philosopher, author of *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, died in London, 1704.

The Statue of Liberty was unveiled in New York harbour, 1886. The influenza epidemic in Britain was at its height, 1918. Today is the Feast of the Apostles Saints Jude and Simon.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Motion on Deacons (Ordination of Women) Measure.

Lords (2.30): Housing and Planning Bill, third reading. National Health Service (Amendment) Bill, report stage.

The pound

Australia \$1.25

Canada \$1.25

France 6.55

Germany 2.36

Italy 1.36

Japan 163.50

Netherlands 2.20

Norway 4.76

Sweden 4.76

Switzerland 2.48

USA 1.62

Yugoslavia 23.50

Bank of England

Bank of Scotland

Bank of Ireland

Bank of Cyprus

Bank of Greece

Bank of Hong Kong

Bank of India

Bank of Japan

Bank of Korea

Bank of Malaysia

Bank of Mexico

Bank of New Zealand

Bank of Norway

Bank of Pakistan

Bank of Peru

Bank of Portugal

Bank of Romania

Bank of Russia

Bank of Singapore

Bank of South Africa

Bank of Sweden

Bank of Switzerland

Bank of Taiwan

Bank of Thailand

Bank of Turkey

Bank of Uganda

Bank of USSR

Bank of Venezuela

Bank of Vietnam

Bank of West Indies

Bank of Yemen

Bank of Yugoslavia

Bank of Zambia

Bank of Zimbabwe

Bank of Australia

Bank of Canada

Bank of France

Bank of Germany

Bank of Italy

Bank of Japan

Bank of Korea

Bank of Malaysia

Bank of Mexico

Bank of New Zealand

Bank of Norway

Bank of Pakistan

Bank of Peru

Bank of Portugal

Bank of Romania

Bank of Russia

Bank of Singapore

Bank of South Africa

Bank of Sweden

Bank of Switzerland

Bank of Taiwan

Bank of Thailand

Scottish & Newcastle climbs 15p on confirmation of Brierley stake

By Carol Leonard and Cliff Feltham

The realization that life goes on after Big Bang had City brokers breathing a sigh of relief yesterday. After early morning hiccups, which had dealers hurrying to the floor of the Exchange to trade, it was largely business as usual.

One stockbroker commented: "It's been a learning day. But life hasn't changed as much as some people expected."

Trade was generally quiet, with the FT 30 share index closing near its opening level, up 6.2 points at 1,577.8. The broader-based FT-SE 100 index followed a similar pattern, closing up 9.1 at 1,586.2.

Gilt opened as much as 2½p lower at the long end, but recovered when Wall Street opened on a firm note to end the day more than 1½p higher in the longs and unchanged in the shorts.

Among leading equities, Laca dropped 24p to 454p as Phillips & Drew, the broker, downgraded its profits forecast from £112 million to £98 million. The company's results are out in two weeks' time. Claxa fell 8p to 912p as a line of 315,000 shares changed hands, while Allied-Lyons gained 7p to 300p, Beecham 4p to 419p and Hawker Siddeley 3p to 412p.

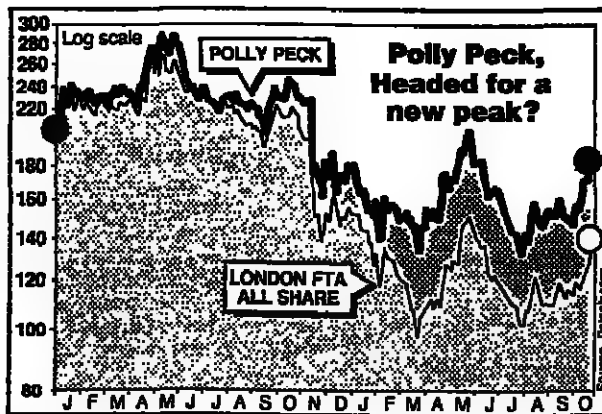
The sleuths at Wood Mackenzie, the broker, have been down at Companies House again, this time checking through the share register of Scottish & Newcastle, the brewer. Their investigation revealed that IEP Securities, Mr Ron Brierley's Hong Kong investment vehicle, does now hold a 2.3 per cent stake in the group. There had been

speculation over the weekend that IEP may have a holding. Mr Brierley bought the 7.2 million shares in Scottish & Newcastle in a £13 million spending spree and is believed to have paid an average of 185p a share. Yesterday, with the shares up 15p at 205p, he was sitting on a £1.4 million profit.

Mr Alick Rankin, the Scottish & Newcastle chief executive, said he saw no reason to get "over-excited" about the build-up by Mr Brierley. He said: "We cannot come to any extreme conclusions at the moment. He tends to build up stakes in many different companies, but, of course, all things are possible. We will keep a close watch on the situation, but we do tend to live in a world where people take strategic holdings on a

short-term basis so we will have to wait and see."

The company is seen by the City as being bid-vulnerable, with its hotel division hit by the fall in tourists this year and a question mark hanging over its intentions towards Matthew Brown, where it has a 29.6 per cent stake following its unsuccessful bid attempt last year.



Speculation about Hillside Holdings' next acquisition continued to add spice to the food sector. The latest talk is it will go for Northern Foods, the shares of which leapt 13p to 285p in response. "Unlikely," says Mr Robert Brand, sector specialist at Wood Mackenzie, "but Northern Foods has been selling off small peripheral businesses recently and it is possible the two companies could be in talks for a deal along these lines."

Elsewhere in the sector, Sainsbury eased a penny to 395p as James Capel, the broker, sold a line of 4 million shares to Smith New Court, the market-maker, at 390p, buying them back in the same deal at 392p for another client. Tate & Lyle climbed 18p to 561p.

The new SEAO (Stock Exchange Automated Quotations) computerized price service revealed Cable & Wireless, the electronics and communications group, as one of the most heavily traded stocks. The volume traded yesterday touched almost 4 million shares, in tranches of more than 100,000 shares at a

fundamentally wrong with the company, it's just that its price was looking a bit high compared to the rest of the electronic components distribution industry."

Hanson Trust was also heavily traded, with 4.9 million shares changing hands. The shares edged up just half a penny to 195.5p, with some institutions trading on the back of expectations of a multi-billion dollar acquisition in the US.

Polly Peck, the Turkish mineral water to television group run by Mr Asil Nadir, capped Friday's 13p rise with another 7p gain to 190p. The shares have sprung to life following the article in this column on Saturday about Mr Richard Lake, the City's leading chartist, who says the shares had been stuck at the 160p level for the past few months, but have now "broken out" and are headed for higher ground. He sees them returning to their May peak of 215p and going higher still in the medium-term. The company is also expected to announce a tie-up with a major blue-chip company soon, to market a new range of consumer products in Turkey.

Sears and Burton were the most actively traded stocks in the stores sector, with 7.2 million shares going through the market, but the high volume did little for the share price. Sears finished just three-quarters of a penny lower at 131.5p and Burton a couple of pence higher at 270p. Stylo climbed 12p to 220p, but analysts say they know of no particular reason for the rise.

Elsewhere, the sector was mostly a few pennies better where changed. Body Shop, Dixon and Mess Bros, all gained 3p to 670p, 349p and 495p respectively. Boots put on 2p to 228p and Next, which announces its results tomorrow, firmed 1.5p to 250.5p.

Harris Quessway went up 2p to 204p, ahead of its results on Thursday. Rugby Portland Cement edged up 0.25p to 156.5p and could be in for a more substantial boost following a lunch the company had yesterday with Kleinwort Greaveson, the broker. Mr Andrew Melrose, an analyst at Kleinwort, was told that the company's British activities were recovering strongly, mostly due to unit-cost savings. He has now upgraded his profit forecast for 1986 from £31 million to £32.5 million.

The much-talked about bid for Pilkington, the glass group, failed to materialize and the shares, which spurred 15p early on in anticipation, fell back to a 4p gain at 507p.

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

The world series gets under way at last

No birth is without pain: only optimists and fools expected the renaissance of the Stock Exchange to proceed without screams and complications. The great thing is that it happened. There is no way back into the womb. The struggle for existence and healthy growth is under way.

London, in a real sense, is already the centre of the global market in internationally traded securities. There are good reasons why this is so but they do not include the vision of the London Stock Exchange, blinkered for so long; the vitality of the British economy; or the number of UK stocks with international appeal. For its own sake, the Stock Exchange is now in the front line, but it is the new Stock Exchange, not the old. With few exceptions the leading stock-brokers and jobbers are effectively controlled by outsiders: UK clearing banks and merchant banks, foreign banks and American investment houses. It is conceivable, especially when the Japanese are given permission to move to the front, that London, as an international exchange, will be a client of overseas corporations.

Wisely perhaps, some merchant banks have elected from the beginning to be the niche players. Lazards and Schroders, for example, believe that in certain areas they have the skills to compete with all-comers. They are undoubtedly right to concentrate their human resources and accumulated experience where they believe they have most to offer.

In the world series, it is being left to groups formed by three clearers — National Westminster, Barclays and Midland — together with Mercury (S.G. Warburg), Kleinwort and Morgan Grenfell, to carry the flag. Facing them are Citicorp, Merrill Lynch, Morgan Stanley, Salomon, Goldman Sachs and Shearson Lehman — to name but six New York giants.

The home teams start with two disadvantages. They lack experience in the dealing systems, which in large part have been imported from New York. And they are fairly new to dealing in international securities. It may not be surprising that London banks and brokers have done little in Tokyo and not a great deal more in New York. It is odd that few attempts have been made to build a significant business either in Eurobond markets or in cross-border equities.

But the home teams are by no means beaten before they start. Some of them have resources equal to the task and they are capable of learning fast. But they will need a fair wind behind them, not least from the direc-

tion of Parliament. The capitalist revolution that began yesterday in the City needs a third Thatcher term.

Fury and reality

The Government is said to be furious at London's reluctance to stump up £70 million of risk capital for the Channel tunnel. There is a delicious irony in this. For it is government offerings like British Gas and British Telecom which are the real and currently more favoured alternatives. Critics say the City is at heart a place full of gamblers who are far more at home taking the short-term punt rather than making sensible long-term investment decisions.

The agonies of the Channel tunnel promoters arise from the mundane fact that the risk/reward ratio is not favourable.

Non-taxpaying institutions who subscribe to the current placing of shares are offered a gross rate of dividend return slightly over 17 per cent on a host of assumptions. This is only a handful of percentage points above the expected returns from the equity market as a whole. If dividends continue to rise at the rate of the past ten years the returns are very much in line with the Channel project.

Yet, because the tunnel produces no income until the early 1990s, the rate of return calculations are unusually sensitive to forecasting error. If one factor, say construction costs, goes astray moderately, that would be no problem. But if there is a delay resulting in cost overruns, and the revenues in the early days of operation are not up to expectations, the actual rate of return could vary substantially from the central estimate.

For a projected return of 25 per cent, the City would have happily taken those risks on board. With the last £70 million of its £200 billion pension portfolios, it can afford to take quite sizeable risks for sizeable rewards. But on the Channel tunnel numbers, the premium returns over those available on relatively risk-free assets simply do not warrant a cavalier approach of the kind that the Prime Minister would dearly love to see.

That is hardly the fault of the investing institutions, who are all trustees of other people's cash. Their enthusiasm might well have been considerably greater had the returns been heavily biased towards early backers of the project.

As things stand, they gain very little from investing now and lose little by holding off until the future for the Channel tunnel is a little clearer.

ALPHA STOCKS

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Vol	1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Vol
382	248	248	Allied-Lyons	296	302	137	111	734	Imp Chem Ind	104	104	48	120
170	126	126	ASDA-MPI	186	187	182	303	355	Jaguar	508	510	12	85
332	270	270	BTR	270	280	547	361	312	Ladbrokes	346	350	4	101
458	308	308	BAT	403	440	1,200	341	278	Land Securities	333	334	1	28
590	429	429	Black & White	403	497	431	396	218	Lugal & Gen	330	332	2	48
840	620	620	Bra	692	698	112	484	205	Lloyds	405	410	5	81
443	318	318	Bootham	418	420	1,800	239	183	Lonrho	232	233	1	11
726	526	526	Blue Circle	617	620	877	221	183	Marks & Spencer	199	201	2	100
386	277	277	BOC	320	326	1,000	589	417	Melland	618	622	4	63
286	226	226	Bones	227	228	882	585	426	Nat West	498	502	4	57
825	421	421	Br Aerospace	425	436	82	575	435	P & O Dtd	486	487	1	24
700	516	516	Br Petroleum	682	683	74	248	182	Plessey	174	176	2	13
280	177	177	Br Telecom	184	186	2,000	842	718	Prudential	786	788	2	87
210	98	98	Britoil	128	130	1,200	354	140	Reed Stead	154	155	1	10
356	248	248	Brown	268	270	1,000	800	605	Reckitt Coleman	770	772	2	34
328	177	177	Cable & Wireless	182	183	800	520	345	Reusens	500	502	2	31
369	242	242	Cadbury Schweppes	196	198	1,200	781	511	RTZ	625	626	1	12
338	228	228	Com Union	281	282	1,200	867	750	Royal Ind	843	845	2	10
704	405	405	Cora Goldfields	548	553	1,800	425	344	Salisbury (J)	384	384	1	10
314	190	190	Courts	287	288	82	149	102	Stam	131	131	1	10
438	316	316	Dixons Grp	348	348	308	141	521	Staplewick Grp	380	382	2	87
650	408	408	Fisons	555	557	1,000	670	558	Steel Ind	855	858	3	14
854	701	701	Gen Accident	836	842	1,100	169	105	STC	148	148	1	10
328	151	151	ICI	182	183	800	772	520	Sun Alliance	716	722	6	27
111	758	758	Glaxo	910	914	1,700	98	80	T&P PIP	60	61	1	10
455	328	328	Grand Mart	478	480	1,000	426	295	Tesco	415	417	2	10
111	721	721	GUS A	936	940	1,200	525	324	Thorn EMI	453	457	4	14
386	238	238	GNP	244	245	846	249	248	Traveller House	270	275	5	48
355	275	275	Guinness	913	915	2,700	286	130	Trusthouse Forte	181	184	3	16
201	141	141	Hamm	194	195	5,900	19	18	Unilever	181	181	1	87
623	405	405	Hawker Siddeley	410	414	1,000	289	216	Unid Secs	228	228	1	10

IN THE MARKET

The gilt-edged chorus as dawn broke over the global village

City men and women gathered early at offices all over the Square Mile yesterday waiting for the magical hour of 9am. Christopher Dunn was there.

There were, of course, two Parkinsons. First, the witty Professor C Northcote Parkinson, who framed the law: "Work expands to fill the time available for its completion." That was the old gilt-edged market: a closely-knit community, full of characters, nicknames, protocol and practical jokes. It was short on technology and long on technique.

You could leave a bargain in the market, slide out for a quick snifter in the Jamaican, gossip with the boys at the round at Union, and still find the price unchanged on your return.

Parkinson Mark Two? We are in the dark. Today is Big Bang, when the stock market revolution, unwittingly sparked by Cecil Parkinson, the erstwhile Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, explodes.

It is just after seven in the morning. Not a lot to report. It is much like Friday, when the Bank of England hit the market with a sneaky tap just when traders thought it was safe to hide in the wine-bars.

Sterling? It is weak against the dollar, bumping up against lows at \$1.40, but firm, at DM2.86 against the German currency. We think the market will start quietly, and we estimate the Bank has set an upper limit for yields through the tap. Do we go for the tap later this week? We think we might, but it is too early to say so with confidence. Time ticks by.

We are getting closer to 9am, the time when the New World begins. Danny, laid-back to a quiescent, it's like a London to Brighton car race. All those jolly contraptions put-putting round the garden in the summer. Now they're at the starting line.

Wondering about our computer system, we laugh. It cases the tension for a mo-



Eddie George, left, responsible for gilt-edged and money markets at the Bank of England and Cecil Parkinson



ment. All eyes across the City are straining at screens, waiting for the off. Reg looks taut, while Jock, middle-aged general of the team, looks remarkably relaxed. Tom wears an anxious frown. The salesmen are very quiet.

Normally at this hour our dealers would be waiting outside the stock market, suited and shaven, under the keen gaze of their partners. But our dealers are here with us in the dealing room, looking slightly adrift. A world of bygone ritual is leaving us.

8.55am. The engines are revving, the goggles adjusting, the hands clamping more firmly on to the wheel. Screens are glowing at us, bank upon bank of technology waiting to put into action.

8.59am. At the Bank of England, Eddie George and his team are throwing their hats in the air.

9am. Dealings begin. Off we go: have a good day. We reach out and touch the global village.

We adjust quickly in the first few minutes. No information from the market floor, but a steady flow of intelligence from the futures market. Volumes there are low. Everyone is taking it carefully. Reg dives in swiftly, as an absurdly cheap price appears on the screen.

The market sags rapidly. It is hit swiftly by the big boys. We go half a point off. Brains scabble in the void to stay in

ish short-term instruments since 1970.

Gibbs and his team are just itching to get into the market, and start pushing it around. No sense of stage fright here.

Off to Phillips & Drew in Moorgate. Four rows of desks, each desk with four screens, occupy the end of the seventh floor. An air of distinct menace hangs over the dealing room. Superbear Stephen Lewis says that turnover is ahead of schedule on the day.

"We've increased our market share this morning. Virtue has its own reward."

To Bow Wine Vaults, off Cheapside. The heroes of the revolution are taking their ease over lunch. The air is full of Sloane shrieks. Head-girl Ally sums up: "Not a lot has changed, so far as we can see. They're eating their food as usual."

To SG Warburg, to discover David Burton and his trading team enthusing over the new system. "Last week it could have taken up to five minutes to put a bargain through, now it takes 10 seconds."

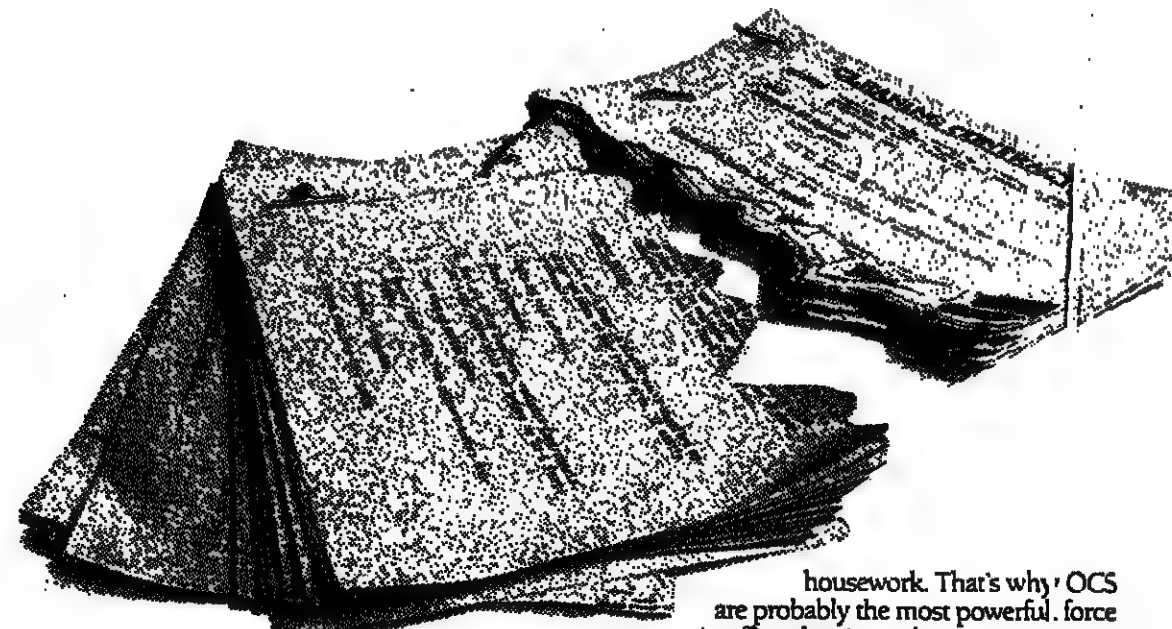
And the spreads have come in. Some market-makers are quoting 1/8 point spread in £5 million for the runners, that is the most heavily traded gilt-edged stocks. In the past, the spread would have been at least 1/4 point in £2½ million.

They explain carefully just what that means for trading. Under the old system, traders needed to see a 1/2 point gain to make 1/4 point profit. Now, they can take 1/2 point out of the market on a 3/4 point movement. Net effect of all this? A far more liquid market, where traders can take profits quickly.

To Baring Brothers, where Simon Ellen and Michael Baring are speaking of low trading volumes. Most of the players are sitting on the sidelines, waiting to see if the system actually works.

If you are out of your money for three days, then the system will have failed. It is as simple as that.

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COMPUTER

MSTRAD IN

MSTRAD IN

Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

Too few staff - too little training

One of the most important contributions that new technology can make to our way of life is to provide automated abattoirs for sacred cows. The comment comes from Sir Ian Lloyd, the introduction to the latest report on the skills shortage in information technology.

The report published to-day is based on a seminar held by the Parliamentary IT Committee (Pitcom) and singles out the misallocation of resources for particular criticism. They occur sometimes, says the report, on an awe-inspiring scale.

It joins what is now a huge pile of different surveys and reports by government, professional, and commercial organizations, all pointing to some disturbing employment trends in data processing. Between them, they highlight extreme staff shortages, unscrupulous recruitment tactics, a constantly shifting work force, depletion of training investment, inflationary salary spirals and complications in employment legalities.

THE WEEK

By Eddie Conlter

First pointer to the problem is the generally acknowledged shortage of staff. There are said to be at least 35,000 vacant jobs in the data-processing market and no suitable people to fill them. Yet one survey shows that two-thirds of all information-technology users do not employ trainees. Unlike many trades and professions, the needs for skills in the computer industry is a continuing requirement. It demands regular annual training in new techniques and methodologies.

Yet it appears from another report that half of the staff employed in UK data-processing jobs have received no training whatsoever in the last year. This inevitably places them at a disadvantage to their contemporaries in other companies, so it is natural that they seek experience-gaining jobs elsewhere.

Where training is given and companies additionally invest in, for example, advanced software



Philip Virgo: Acute problems

design tools for staff use, the experienced analysts/programmers - where demand is expected to increase by more than 30 per cent in the five-year period to 1990 - and others are able to demand higher salaries for their advanced skills.

There is already, say the reports, an overall 10 per cent shortage in development staff, higher in specific business sectors which are in expansion periods - such as the banks and financial markets fuelled by Big Bang.

Skills ensure high productivity, so it is no surprise that salaries of data-processing banking staff in sharp contrast to many other areas of computing have risen by 25 per cent in the last year. The shortages of certain specialists has led to the additional problems of poaching and job-hopping. This is demonstrated by recent figures claiming that 42 per cent of DP personnel staff with the same employer for only two years.

"The whole recruitment problem in data processing is exceedingly serious," says Philip Virgo, chief executive of IT Strategy Services, who specialises in strategic planning for IT and DP staff. "It is a problem which has been with us for over 20 years, but now it is becoming acute."

Mr Virgo recently came across another disturbing survey which claims that average annual DP staff turnover, already running at 25 per cent in

1985, has risen to an astonishing 40 per cent in 1986. He says: "Such staff movement makes it extremely difficult for employers to plan projects properly. It does, however, encourage wider use of software packages and complete bolt-on systems."

Another answer is poaching. One recently reported instance involved a small bank's entire specialist money-market computer staff defecting to another bank, where the head of data processing had shortly before been in charge of the first bank's staff.

There is little it seems that employers can do about the poaching problem. Eric Suter, a consultant on labour law and industrial relations, says: "Unless a company can prove inducement to breach of contract - and that does not apply if an employee gives proper notice - there is nothing firms can do about the situation."

Invariably the law comes down in favour of the employee unless contracts have been carefully worded and are not considered an unreasonable restriction on an employee's ability to get another job. The legal issues surrounding such aspects of computer industry employment are complex, as are many other aspects of *Information Technology and the Law* - a new book designed for DP and information systems staff.

Apart from specifically covering employee-employer relationships, the book outlines the various aspects of legality which may affect employees (copyright, patents, contracts, and fraud as well as data protection, telecommunications regulation, and insurance). With high levels of staff turnover and the recruitment costs, estimated at £3,000 a head on average, some companies claim it is hard to find the money for training, especially if staff are not going to stay beyond two years. But gaining additional skills is often cited as a reason for staff moving.

The Pitcom Proceedings on IT Skills Shortages is available from 2 Eastbourne Avenue, Acton, London W3 6JN; price £25. *Information Technology and Law*, by Chris Edwards and Nigel Savage is published by Globe Books Services, a division of Macmillan Publishers (ISBN 0 333 41393 8); £35.

Fujitsu buys into Silicon Valley

From Andrew Pollack in San Francisco

Fujitsu, the giant Japanese electronics company, will buy a majority interest in Fairchild Semiconductor, a pioneering Silicon Valley computer-chip manufacturer now owned by Schlumberger.

Under an agreement in principle, Fujitsu will own 80 per cent of Fairchild and will make a "substantial equity investment" in the company. Fujitsu will combine Fairchild with its own American chip divisions and parts of its European operations. Schlumberger will retain a 20 per cent stake. The price of the transaction was not disclosed, but Schlumberger said it expects to record a loss of about £140 million on the transaction in the fourth quarter of 1986, indicating that Fairchild was sold for less than book value.

The agreement represents yet another step in the progress of the Japanese over the depressed American semiconductor industry.

In a somewhat similar area, Honeywell is discussing combining its computer operations with Japan's NEC and France's Bull Group.

The Fairchild sale had been expected. Fairchild has consistently lost money and Schlumberger can no longer afford to carry it since its main business, oil-well logging, is also ailing because of the drop in energy prices.

The chip industry has been plagued by surplus capacity and losses. Also, many vendors now offer to make customised chips, so a company can obtain chips tailored to its needs without having to own its own semiconductor manufacturing facilities.

Last year the United Technologies Corp. gave up on its Mostek unit and Honeywell sold off its Syntek semiconductor company. Industry sources said that many other diversified companies are looking to sell or reduce their semiconductor activities, including the General Instrument Corp., the General Electric Co., Gould Inc., and even the American Telephone and Telegraph.

Analysts say the combination with Fujitsu, which concentrates on memory chips, will be good because the products complement one another and because each will gain access to its products to the other's market. (NY Times)

Has America hijacked OSI?

ICL is the first European company to join the Corporation for Open Systems (COS), an American consortium of 50 of the biggest computer suppliers and users, formed to make it easier for different makes of computers to talk to each other.

It is the latest move in a complex political and technical struggle between Europe and the US for control of the standards to be built into the next generation of computers. Eight years ago the two international standard bodies for computers (ISO) and telecommunications (CCITT) agreed the outline of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model for linking different computers.

This model took the form of seven layers, from the lowest physical level, which deals with plug in connections to communication lines, through to the highest application layer, which handles the user's dialogue between machines.

It was very nearly still-born, because there was already a de facto standard on the market,

STANDARDS

By Richard Sarson

IBM's System Network Architecture (SNA), progressively being adopted by the big corporations all over the world.

As a result, Sperry, Honeywell and Burroughs in America and ICL, Siemens and Nixdorf in Europe were in danger of losing some of their biggest customers, who wanted to join the SNA bandwagon.

ICL was the first to take action. In 1983, it persuaded 11 other European computer and telecoms vendors to form the Standards Promotion and Application Group (SPAG), to promote the OSI standard, and ensure that their pieces of equipment would be able to talk to each other.

The companies persuaded their governments to insist on OSI compatibility, for all public-sector tendering. The next stage was to test whether machines from different vendors conform to OSI standards.

There was a lot of urgency about this, because if the equipment from different vendors are not seen to work together users will lose patience, and revert to IBM's SNA.

The testers in this country are the National Computing Centre in Manchester and The Networking Centre at Heriot Watt, Edinburgh. Both of these

testing centres were pumped primed very generously by the Government, which has always recognized the strategic importance of OSI.

The NCC has been doing conformance testing since 1982, and has a reputation, unequalled on either side of the Atlantic. At this stage the Europeans held the initiative on OSI.

Earlier this month in Brussels, SPAG Services was launched by eight major European computer companies including ICL to be another test centre.

However, the Americans have not been standing still. In January they formed the Corporation of Open Systems. It is funded to the tune of \$13 million against SPAG Services' \$2.4 million and has 50 members, including all the leading players.

Among them is IBM, which has itself become a late convert to the ideal of open systems, and is providing a gateway from SNA to OSI. It too has set up a conformance testing centre in France.

Already, the European initiatives seem puny. However, in terms of skills, Europe still has the edge, and it was in recognition of this that COS has taken on Ian Davidson of the NCC, as its technical director.

COS will also be going out to the open market for its conformance testing tools, and these are likely to come from Europe, particularly Britain.

In the last weeks, there have been meetings between SPAG and COS. ICL has joined COS as a fully paid-up research member, with the maximum votes, and SPAG Services has agreed to accept a COS staff member on its technical committee.

All this means that there will be no Atlantic split in the development of OSI standards, with Europe developing one dialect of OSI and America another. Most of the technology and skills will be European.

But the voting power will pass to the Americans, and so will the ownership of the testing tools. Because testing is so complex, James Raeve of the Networking Centre believes that whoever owns the testing tools controls the standard.

Perhaps ICL, by joining COS, has conceded that if you cannot beat them join them. The question now is whether ICL's European partners in SPAG will follow suit.

Anybody know a good mechanic?

Computers have a reputation as machines which rarely break down - but if you ask anyone who has ever suffered from a hard-disc failure or power-supply cooling fan breakdown, you will find the technology's halo severely tarnished.

Unfortunately, the pace of change in the end of the

REPAIRS

By Geoff Wheelwright

computer industry most prone to breakdowns (simply because of the larger number of moving parts) has been such that it is difficult to get qualified people to do the maintenance work.

That, at least, is the experience of Systmatic, a new national third-party maintenance company launched earlier this month. Tom Dalzell, chairman of Systmatic's parent company Sintrom, says that the need for maintenance is one of the dark-horse issues in the computer industry.

He adds: "We have discovered over the years that mechanics give more trouble than electronics. Users have been very exposed with the mechanics of computer peripherals. People are often surprised with the amount of service that they really need; they expect more reliability



People expect more reliability than technology can produce

than the technology can produce."

Systmatic's newly appointed general manager, Adnan Al-Falah, says that this problem is only now becoming apparent and that maintenance companies are scrambling for qualified employees. "One of the major obstacles to expansion is finding trained people," he says. "There is a shortage of trained people at the bottom end of the market. We're hoping to tackle that by getting trainees in and giving them on-the-job expertise."

Peripheral manufacturers, realizing that properly trained service people can help to enhance the reputation and reliability of their products,

are offering training courses to employees of third-party maintenance companies. This is crucial particularly in the area of hard-disc storage device manufacture, where new products have been introduced recently at such a rate that it is difficult to keep people properly trained.

Mr Al-Falah says: "Product life has shrunk. The financials on getting the expertise is also shrinking."

The major effect of this new product development will be that the days of the all-rounder computer repair person are likely to disappear.

Maintenance organizations will need to have a technical support team that specializes in a range of products. Some of

the team will be computer "GPs" who can treat most common computer ailments. They will probably handle most low-cost contracts, such as maintaining personal computers, but call in specialists for the treatment of thorny problems.

Though users are getting more sophisticated and have less need of general purpose maintenance people, there are still a reasonable percentage of the problems that are what the industry describes as "user-induced" faults. Service organizations still, for example, come across people who have problems because they unplug the computer's mains switch to plug in a coffee pot.

Hold on Japanese prices

By Calvin Sims

The US government has assigned prices for computer chips made by Japanese semiconductor manufacturers that analysts in the US say are substantially lower than current minimum export prices for computer chips.

The official prices, known as fair market values, are released only to the Japanese companies, which can sell chips at or above assigned prices but not below.

Analysts said that minimum prices for 256K DRAMs, or dynamic random access memory chips, which now range from about \$4 to \$8, were lowered to a range of between \$2.50 and \$4 while prices for EPROMs, or electrically programmable, read-only memory chips, were reduced by at least 20 percent.

The prices are effective until the end of December. Last year the United Technologies Corp. gave up on its Mostek unit and Honeywell sold off its Syntek semiconductor company. Industry sources said that many other diversified companies are looking to sell or reduce their semiconductor activities, including the General Instrument Corp., the General Electric Co., Gould Inc., and even the American Telephone and Telegraph.

Analysts say the combination with Fujitsu, which concentrates on memory chips, will be good because the products complement one another and because each will gain access to its products to the other's market. (NY Times)

UK tries for multi-user lead

A multinational battle for supremacy in the multi-user micro and minicomputer operating system business is brewing and UK is this week trying for the top spot, writes Geoff Wheelwright.

Companies that produce multi-user operating systems for microcomputers - which allow several people to share a main computer processor or computer add-ons - have for most of their lives operated pretty much in the wilderness. Most data-processing managers have so far refused to believe that true multi-user systems can take the place of large micros and small minicomputers.

But the advent of new and powerful microcomputer processors, such as Intel's

80386 and Motorola's 68030, could change that. The claim is that multi-user computing can be achieved via beefed-up desktop microcomputers.

The problem now is that most of the existing multi-user operating systems started life on minicomputers - and have

SOFTWARE

not necessarily adapted well to the constraints of life on a microcomputer. And microcomputer operating systems, the most important of which is Microsoft's MS-DOS, have not yet been fully adapted to take advantage of the full power of a multi-user system.

But while Microsoft, Digital Research and other micro

computer operating system houses fight to get their own versions of multi-user in some sort of order, firms with traditional minicomputer multi-user backgrounds are hoping to improve their reputations in the personal computer PC arena and steal the thunder of PC-systems houses.

Leading players include Bell Labs' Unix (owned by AT&T), Pick and the British-produced BOS (Business Operating System).

The battle lines being drawn up are blurred by some indistinct strategic alliances, such as Microsoft's support of its Unix-like Xenix operating system at the same time as it works on the planned multi-user version of MS-DOS. London-based BOS Software organized a debate about the efficiency of BOS versus Unix last week, which it sees as its leading competitor.

BOS's managing director, John Johnson, said last week that the move was necessary

to counter all the fuss being made over competitors Unix and Pick - and to prevent the problems that all-too-often overwhelm companies with too much traditional British reserve.

"We're finding the need now to come out of a corner and fight for our place in the market," he said. "And a show is the right sort of vehicle for promoting a multi-user operating system."

Mr Johnson considers the timing of the show good, being just at the point when many users are beginning to understand that multi-user systems really can run effectively on micros.

Mr Johnson also said that he expected more competition in the near future as single-user operating system producers realized how quickly the market demand will shift from single-user to multi-user operating systems.

He added: "If our business was based on selling single-user software, I'd be very, very worried."

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Brother EM-721 - £600 (IK, 1986)

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Brother EM-811 - £700 (20K - 36K)

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There are only three days left to enter the 1986 UK Computer Press Awards jointly sponsored by *The Times* and Hewlett-Packard.

Friday is the deadline for this third year of the series of awards designed to encourage high standards in a sector of publishing with more than 200 publications. Already there has been a steady stream of entries.

The awards are based on articles, publications, pictures or programmes printed or broadcast between November 1, 1985, and October 31, 1986. There are eight categories:

- Computer Journalist (news);
- Computer Journalist (features);
- Computer Columnist;
- Computer Photographer;
- Best-designed Journal;
- Technology Programme;
- Computer Personality;
- Computer Personality (features).

This last award will be made as a result of the nominations of the award entrants. The winners will be announced at an awards dinner at Claridge's on November 26.

Entry forms and a copy of the rules can be obtained from Horsley Associates, Capital House, 30-32 Craven Road, London W2 3PX.

Programming yourself to make more money

Since the dawn of the computer age it has been almost a truism that anyone in computers is making a small, if not large, fortune. But, like many truisms, this particular one happens to be untrue.

Like the oil industry, in which everyone is assumed to be in the Dallas tax bracket, the computer industry still has its fair share of ordinary mortals... making a living, possibly a decent living, but not coming in.

Chief among these must be the programmers and analysts — now often with a variety of job titles — who produce the goods. Without programmers you have no software. And without software your hardware just sits there doing nothing.

So why is it that some programmers don't make a fortune? Or, to be more precise, why is it that some programmers don't make a fortune? For the fact remains that, while the income of others more closely resembles the national average wage?

Obviously, there are several possible answers to the question but there's one which stands out — namely loyalty. Programmers at the lower end of the income scale are simply too loyal for their own good.

That may sound like a virtue being punished by the avarice of others. The loyal programmer coding away for a pittance while others take advantage of his or her good-

will. But it's not quite like that. For the loyalty which the programmer demonstrates is often not to an employer or to any other person whatsoever, but to a machine.

This machine loyalty can come about in two distinct ways. The first cause of loyalty is simple loyalty to machines.

SALARIES

By Chris Naylor

Programmers like them. And are happy with them. When the computers work they are pleased and when they do not they are downcast.

It would be possible to let off an explosive charge next to such programmers and, as long as it didn't affect the machine, it would probably pass unnoticed.

Maybe such programmers should apply for better-paid jobs. Maybe they should even abandon programming in favour of a move up the employment hierarchy. But it's all maybe, maybe...

And the cure for this form of loyalty? Well, there probably isn't one except by the merest chance. For either they have to be instilled with a desire to make money or something which they are doing anyway must accidentally happen to make money.

Possibly in spare time, which will doubtless be spent programming anyway,

someone may produce a world-beating software package which will be their property and could make a fortune.

The other case of financially ruinous loyalty is that of the programmers who, while possibly liking computers in general, like their own particular brand just a little too much.

This happens because the more a programmer works on a particular machine the better he gets to know it and the better able to make it do everything wanted plus, usually, quite a few totally unreasonable things. And that increasing expertise tends to get reflected in a salary so, to some extent, the money increases.

But expertise on one machine doesn't always equal expertise on all machines and this type of loyal programmer can easily find it difficult to move to a firm where the machines are different.

So, it's all too easy to stay put. And that's where the financial rot can start — because once he feels unable to change jobs it's more than likely that someone in his organization will spot the fact with disastrous effects on this his future earning power.

The only real solution is for the programmer to be ruthless and change jobs frequently. Not ruthless, initially, with employers so much as ruthless with himself.

A wide experience of a variety of machines and different types of work can often pay off in the long term.



Much easier on the eyes

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A novel way to avoid three sources of eye fatigue which have bothered users of visual display units (VDUs) has come from the laboratories of British American Optical.

A team that has worked on special-purpose visors and optical systems for the aerospace industry and on safety lenses for occupational protection from radiation, moved into the ophthalmic field with the design of spectacles to overcome unwanted reflections and unclear images, which can come from the halo of light around characters that is common with screens using green phosphors.

The researchers were asked if there was an obvious answer to the frequently voiced complaint, following the conversion of large offices to VDU work stations, about the fatigue known as a "bog-eye" feeling at the end of the day. The condition was most frequent

among over-30s already wearing spectacles.

For spectacles wearers, the strain was found to concern the focal length of the lens. Prescriptions are chosen for the most comfortable reading position, or the "bridge-hand" distance as it is sometimes called, usually 12 to 18 inches.

Because of the shape of many screens and keyboards, and because they are not perched so easily on the edge of a desk, a VDU user already wearing spectacles and working with documents was constantly changing from the ideal focal distance when reading, to an extra six to eight inches when looking at the display.

The problem could not be solved by re-arranging the ergonomics of the work stations. But the first recom-

mendation was relatively simple. It was for the new type of variable focal length lenses, designed to accommodate different distances when the eyes swivel between objects.

But the complaints about eye strain remained, concentrating on the need for better clarity of characters. Subsequent measurements examined the halo effect of various coloured screens, and identified how much the effect differed at varying levels of brightness of characters against the permanent background glow of the phosphor.

Then the haloes were eliminated by artificially removing the background glow through using tinted lenses. Although this reduces the perceived intensity of the characters, the clarity improves without the halo. The price is around £45 for every pair of spectacles for bulk orders or from company schemes.

One way into the high-tech business

Ask a group of employers how people start in computing and each will give you a slightly different reply. But despite the discrepancies there is a commonly-quoted core of skills and attributes which most of them agree on for a typical entrant.

Programmers for example are seen as needing an analytical mind, logical thought, problem-solving abilities, communication skills and a personable and outward going nature.

Unfortunately not all of us can match up to this model and employers admit that such paragraphs are hard to find even though computing continues to attract young and ambitious people in droves.

There is little doubt that new and recent graduates form the bulk of any new intake at the trainee level.

But that doesn't mean all others are excluded. Programming Scheme, for example, report an employment success rate of more than 60 per cent so there's still hope for those coming from alternative routes.

Not surprisingly, however, virtually all employers put the emphasis on youth for new entrants to the business. After the age of 25 it is difficult to be considered for a graduate trainee scheme and the majority of job training Scheme recruits are under 30.

The other important feature of recruiters' preferences is the

JOBSCENE

By Edward Fennell

priority given to all-round personality and communication skills.

As Ian Kavanagh, of Mars Group Services, commented: "There are plenty of technically-skilled square-eyed people around but we want our recruits to have some human qualities as well."

"After all, once they've got through their training they spend only about half their time at the desk. The rest of the week they're out dealing with users and communicating with people who aren't computer specialists themselves. The ability to communicate is essential."

The Mars group is a little unusual because it recruits trainee programmers with the expectation that many of them will move off later into broader management jobs — not even specially related to computing.

Such a policy may be excellent for the company's long-term future but it has its recruitment drawbacks. As Mr Kavanagh confesses: "It is very difficult to get the kind of people — the ones who have that extra edge of high-level personal skills are few and far between."

It is perhaps easier when you are looking purely for long-term computer staff. Tesco's computer recruiters say that they have no problems in making their 16 annual trainee appointments.

The company is certainly open to applications from people up to the age of 25 but it stresses that, most commonly, successful applicants are numerate with a computer-oriented sandwich course behind them.

UK marketing manager applies the new product, the Butterfly, as a radical step for the company. It consists of an Ericsson PC/AT, running MS-DOS, coupled in the same unit with a Norsk 16-bit mini. Prices start at £5,500.

Financial services face considerable risks in using computers, says accountants Dalziel, Haskins & Sells in a report on the topic. The spread of micros which, says the survey, are "inherently insecure" is of particular concern.

Though access to mainframe data is usually controlled, the same information on a micro is often easily available with floppy discs easily removed and hard discs sometimes sent for repair with confidential information still stored on them.

A desktop publishing system, based on the IBM-PC and compatible, designed to produce both pictures and text on screen, is to be announced before the end of the year by Preiss, a software house.

Called Picture Machine, it uses a specially designed circuit board from a computer-imaging firm, Thermotek, and can accept pictures from video cameras, VCRs or video scanners.

Price for a system to add to an existing PC and laser printer will be £25,500 and a complete system £12,000. Information: 0820-5850.

Euro group chips in against US

European Silicon Structures, ES2, a pan-European company founded by Robb Wilmot, is expected to start first deliveries of its chips later this month.

ES2 is an attempt to provide a European answer to the dominance of American and Japanese manufacturers. Its organization is spread around Europe with headquarters in Munich, a design centre in Bracknell and a chip factory planned for Aix-en-Provence in France by the beginning of 1988.

The current order from a French company is being made in California.

The US government in the form of its Commerce Department is pressuring West Germany to allow A.T. to get its sales people's feet in Europe's door.

The matter is so important that US officials pressed the issue with the West German embassy on the eve of an official visit to Washington by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The administration claims the Germans are pressuring France to reject a proposal that would give A.T. and its Dutch partner, N.V. Philips, 16 per cent of the digital-switch business of the state-owned French telephone company.

Bridging the gap between micro and mini and new jargon seems to be catching on. Norsk Data is to announce tomorrow a micro-mini and earlier this month Sperry launched a midframe.

Geoff Butcher, Norsk Data's UK marketing manager, describes the new product, the Butterfly, as a radical step for the company. It consists of an Ericsson PC/AT, running MS-DOS, coupled in the same unit with a Norsk 16-bit mini. Prices start at £5,500.

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IBM GRADUATE ANALYSTS & PROGRAMMERS (BANKING CONSULTANCY)

The increased demands placed on this leading International Management Consultancy group, by many of the major City Banks, has created the rare opportunity for exceptional Graduate Analysts and Programmers to enter the exciting world of International Banking. Particular areas of development include FOREX, SECURITIES, & MONEY MARKETS, and full training in these application areas will be given where necessary. Quite simply, candidates will be aged 25-35, possess a very good degree from a top university and have gained a minimum of 3 years commercial D.P. experience preferably on IBM equipment. Excellent salaries will be offered and complemented by a substantial benefits package that includes a company car. REF TC 14093

SUPPORT ANALYSTS

Due to increased demand for their immensely successful Bond Dealing Software Package, this International Software Development Corporation require additional D.P. professionals. The company has among its clients, many of the major players involved in the deregulation of the Stock Exchange. The successful applicants should have proven analytical ability, and a strong personality with the ability to deal with people at all levels. Exposure to the WANG VS System would be advantageous, although, any hardware experience will be considered. Dudes will include extensive client liaison, project management and P.R. work, with the opportunity to travel to client sites worldwide. Full training will be given in their Bond Dealing package as well as proposed new developments in GILTS, EQUITIES and FUTURES. For High Flying Individuals, these positions offer a good salary along with excellent career prospects and the opportunity to be directly involved in the BIG BANG. REF TT 15062

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We are currently inundated with vacancies for the experienced ICL PROFESSIONAL. These vacancies range from Junior Programmers, with a minimum of one year's experience, through to Senior Consultants with many years in the D.P. industry, the common factor being ICL. Experience of any of the following software would be an obvious advantage: IDMS, TPRS, LSPM, SBAOM, DQS. The companies we are acting on behalf of range from major manufacturers, to large financial institutions, to consultancy groups. Salaries, promotional prospects and other benefits are excellent and for those wishing to relocate, comprehensive relocation packages are offered. REF TK 14971

EXPERT SYSTEMS

In many cases, the financial area of Expert Systems is still at the exploratory stage, but this consultancy is rapidly becoming a market leader as it can boast a high success rate in this field. To enable them to maintain this enviable position, they are looking for people who have commercial experience in the construction of Expert Systems. Ideally within the financial sector. Staff requirements range from C and/or Lisp programmers to Senior Knowledge Engineers. Development work will generally be done on-site, but there will be opportunities to gain experience of utilising this hardware or associated software will be advantageous. Salaries are fully negotiable (generally above market rates) and are complemented by a very generous benefits package. REF TSH 15100

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A number of International consultancies and systems houses are currently recruiting Consultants with a communications background. These companies advise clients from various sectors including finance, industry and science on hardware and software selection, planning and implementation. Candidates presently performing a technical, support or marketing role are invited to apply, particularly those who have worked for a large user, computer or communications equipment manufacturer or in an information services environment. Degree level education is advantageous though not essential, as many of our clients are more concerned with specific experience, business acumen and good interpersonal skills. REF TN 14266

SALES

COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALISTS BUCKINGHAMSHIRE BASE OTE £35,000 (UNLIMITED) CAVALLER CAR

One of the most respected Computer Groups in the U.K. is expanding its Communications Division. Retaining an impressive client base, consisting of many large Multi-nationals, the company seeks experienced Sales Specialists to sell their highly successful multi-host single-terminal systems. Average order value is £150,000 and the realistic targets set, are greatly exceeded by the majority of the company's Sales Executives. The ideal applicant should possess experience of Data Communications hardware & software, possibly coming from a major manufacturer. In addition to a highly attractive unlimited salary and company car, the group also offers free BUPA and extensive holiday entitlement. REF TK 14946

VIDEO/TEXT MAJOR ACCOUNTS

Video/Text is about to move into the most exciting phase of growth and development. A professional Sales Executive is sought for the systems division of this leading telecommunications company to sell into established major accounts. The successful candidate is likely to have several years experience selling video/telex systems. He/she should also demonstrate a background in handling prestigious major accounts and in maintaining control of long term sales strategies while continually focusing on immediate business opportunities. The ability to manage internal resources is crucial and nationwide sales support is second to none. High rewards and a definite career path are major advantages within this challenging environment. REF TJ 14096

SALES MANAGERS

A leading UK-based computing services company, who is a subsidiary of one of the largest U.S. corporations, is currently selecting two Senior Sales Managers. Following major success with their sales of advanced communications and information systems for dealing rooms, they are forging ahead with their growth plans for 1987/88. Part of these plans entail an immediate requirement for the introduction of a new senior strata of management. Each Sales Manager will lead a small specialised team of Senior Account Managers. Ideally, the applicants should have proven experience of sales into dealing/grading rooms and familiarity with financial City institutions on a senior level. Following the appointments above, a Senior Account Manager will be recruited by December 1986. These are excellent opportunities to join a highly successful company who have a definite and exciting future in the financial market place. REF TL 14293

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/3

One way
into the
high-tech
business

Working robot for £5,000

If your idea of a personal robot is something along the lines of R2D2, then you're going to be disappointed in RTX — a new kind of personal robot launched last week by Universal Machine Intelligence.

RTX has no voice, no charming personality and will be little help when trying to rescue Princess Leia.

But if your idea of a robot is something analogous to the personal computer — accessible, affordable and widely applicable — then you will recognize that RTX represents a major step forward in the state of the art.

In essence, RTX is a straightforward industrial type robot arm that can lift, move and manipulate objects within what is described as its "working envelope". Its design is based loosely on a type of robot favoured by

becomes accessible to large groups of people who couldn't previously consider the technology.

Rather than trying to take business from the existing robot manufacturers, UMI will endeavour to open up whole new markets, from chemical laboratories, manufacturing to health care.

"It's very like the early days of the personal computer," said Mr Jones. "The inventors of the Apple II couldn't say exactly what it would be used for, but at that price companies could afford to buy one out of petty cash and just experiment."

But the discerning buyer will want to know why RTX can be built so cheaply, and why the other robot manufacturers haven't already done the same.

The answer to the first question is two-fold: mass production engineering — as designs used, UMI will need to sell an awful lot of robots. Some 60 arms have been built and are being evaluated by companies and research institutes around the world.

RTX is being manufactured in Britain by AB Electronics — which expects to be producing more than 1,000 units during the next 12 months. This is no mean sales target. The British Robot Association said the total number of new industrial robots installed in Britain last year was only 600.

If the personal robot is going to become a reality in industry, and not merely be-



UMI's RTX at work — this robot can be positioned with an accuracy of one millimetre. Greater accuracy is often wasted in some job applications

come the robotic equivalent to the video games machine, it will be necessary to demonstrate some real applications early on.

UMI's goal, not surprisingly, is to identify the robot equivalent of Viscalc — a financial spread sheet (responsible for a huge proportion of the early Apple II sales — either through its own software department, or more likely by working with third party organizations).

UMI's current list of users already makes interesting reading, especially the development of an automated kitchen for the disabled by the Stein Gerontological Institute

in Miami. But to take a hard, commercial view, it is the industrial users who really count.

Readsons Ltd, one of the largest privately owned clothing manufacturers in England, has been developing a fabric handling system based on RTX and a specialized unit developed at Leeds University.

The suggestion is that the automated production of simple garments could be a matter of months away. It could be a major first for Britain — the Japanese research project into the same field, which admittedly has more advanced goals, will not exist in prototype until the early 1990s.

Events

Appleworld, Business Design Centre, Upper St, London N1, Wednesday until Saturday (01-831 6262)
Compen, Olympia, London, November 11-14 (01-821 5555)
Micros in Design, Design Centre, Haymarket, London SW1, November 12 - December 19, (01-839 8000)
Computers in the City, Barbican, London, November 18-20, Cadcam on Micros, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 9JJ, November 18, Seminar and demonstrations — £40, (01-222 7899)
British Telecom Network Strategy Conference, Sedgwick Centre, London E1, November 18-19, (01-508 1161)
People and Technology, Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre, Westminster, London, November 25-27, (01-727 1929)
CHMAP — Factory automation, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, December 1-5, (01-881 3426)
Interactive Video, Metropole Hotel, Brighton, December 9-11, (01-847 1847)
High Technology in Education, Barbican, London, January 21-24, (01-608 1161)
Videoex User Show, Barbican, London, January 28-30, (01-608 1161)

ROBOTS

By Richard Pawson

The Japanese, known as Scara, for light industrial and assembly applications. But RTX has a greater reach than many of its competitors and more articulations at the wrist so that objects can be grasped from any angle.

But the most startling feature is its price — at £5,000 it is at least a quarter of anything comparable. You need to have a PC to program the robot, but since Amstrad's PC1512 this is hardly a major additional cost.

At this price, said UMI's cofounder Tim Jones, robotics

JOBS

By Edward Fennell

Sophisticated smart card adds chic to plastic credit

There can no longer be any doubt that the day of the smart card with its on-board computer is just around the corner. There also seems little doubt that few British financial institutions are yet taking the development seriously enough.

The fortunes of the card have changed dramatically in the last year. Previously it had found acceptance only in its birthplace, France, but manufacturers, potential users and analysts in both the US and Japan seem to have recognised its tremendous potential.

The industry itself now expects over 100 million cards to be in use in both these countries by 1991 and for the card to dominate the marketplace by 1995.

Such are the conclusions of a report published this week that strongly advises anyone involved with plastic cards to start taking the development seriously.

The smart card is the same size and thickness as the ubiquitous credit card but embedded within it is a powerful microprocessor and a memory holding at least 8 kilobits of data.

It can record far more information than today's bank and credit cards. Used for financial transactions it can carry details of the holder's account, credit limit, previous buys and sophisticated security numbers.

The processor in the card

can prove the holder's identity without the need to check with a central computer and can complete a transaction on the spot. The same card replaces cheque guarantee cards, traveller's cheques and could also be used to settle payments for trains, buses, taxis, phonecalls etc.

MONEY

By Keith Hindley

But its potential is far wider. The card could carry an individual's medical records with details of allergies, medication and even x-rays from recent treatment.

About three million cards with memory and processor are now in use in France, manufactured by Bull, who hold the single chip card patent.

This type, which does require a terminal for use, is currently being tested by MasterCard, who run one of the two international card networks. More advanced variants which also carry on-board batteries, alphanumeric displays and a tiny keyboard are also under development.

Visa, MasterCard's international competitors, are currently testing the Ultracard, manufactured by SmartCard International of New York. These cards are completely self-contained and need no local terminal to complete a transaction.

Other variants include the

IC card announced last week by GEC here in Britain. It is a passive card that receives power via radio waves and a built-in antenna. It eliminates the metal contacts that might clog-up in use and carries a much larger memory store.

Finally, there are cards that use laser beams to write and read stored data. The Sumitomo Bank in Japan are currently testing the LaserCard, manufactured by Drexler of California, who say the method could store up to 20 million bits of information.

France is currently the only mature smartcard market but despite the fact that Visa and MasterCard are likely to ensure early acceptance worldwide here in Britain, most financial institutions remain sceptical.

The banks currently prefer improved magnetic memory cards and are developing a nationwide on-line checking system to be completed by 1988. Some building societies, such as the Abbey National, like the look of laser cards.

Either way, the excitement generated by smartcards in Europe, America and Japan is lacking here. If this development does create a billion dollar market abroad within the next five years then British institutions may have a sudden change in attitude, but to date there is no sign of it.

* The Smart Card, Post-News, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somerset TA14 6BR. Price £134.

Bull plans to broaden American interests

The French state computer group Cie des Machines Bull, which is on the government's privatization list, expects to double its profits this year.

The figures will be helped by an improvement in productivity, said Francis Lorentz, director-general of the company. He told a meeting of investment analysts in Paris last week that "we will at least double last year's consolidated net profit of 110 million francs (about £11.7 million), although he emphasized that a precise forecast was difficult.

In the first half of this year Bull more than tripled its consolidated net profit to 144 million francs from 39 million in the first half of 1985.

Mr Lorentz said that Bull's discussions on eventually taking a stake in the information systems business of the American computer firm Honeywell were continuing, but there were no details yet.

Last month Honeywell announced it was seeking to combine its two-billion-dollar systems business with both Bull and NEC of Japan in an attempt at a worldwide joint venture.

The strategy of expansion abroad

Honeywell used to have a 47 per cent stake in Bull, which was then known as CII Honeywell Bull, until the French government increased its majority stake in 1982.

Mr Lorentz said that if the negotiations were successful, Bull expected to finance two-thirds of the acquisition cost of any stake from its own resources, with the rest of the funds coming either from an appeal to shareholders, present or future, or from borrowings.

He said any acquisition of Honeywell's activities would form a natural part of the group's strategy of expanding into overseas markets, commenting that Bull's dependence on the French market was a point of weakness. (Reuters)

A bid to get on the same train

By David Guest

Most computers have a high proportion of base metal and a sprinkling of gold but there is no transmutation involved.

These are simply the raw materials from which the machines, cabinets, frames and circuitry are commonly constructed. The philosopher's stone of computing aims at much more prosaic ends — to make the metals the least of the similarities between different computers.

The incompatibilities between computers from different manufacturers are among the big computer users' main bugbears. Trying to make them work together is like running a railway network with more than one gauge of track.

The result is that much of the operation has to be duplicated — the engines and rolling stock in particular.

For the present generation of rail travellers there are three possible solutions — either train-loads of people and goods can be disembarked at a junction to board a new train or the coaches and trucks can be hoisted bodily on to a new set of bogies.

For the future, legislative bodies can be encouraged to adopt a single standard gauge. The computer industry is pursuing all three possibilities.

In the first case there are companies such as Britain's Xionics, which sells a networking system that depends on a hierarchy of switches. This is strictly for large operators — a Xionics contract can run into seven figures.

It is appropriate that it should be an Australian company that claims an important breakthrough in the second approach to the problem — Australia has a long experience of different gauge railways.

Austec, a software company that originated in Melbourne, is selling a product that tries to make computers forget their differences in certain circumstances.

It concentrates on making Cobol programs portable from one machine to another. This is far from a minority interest in the computer world — most of the total inventory of

existing programs is written in Cobol.

Austec's Ace products create the illusion of a single common computer system so that programs and the files they use can be shunted round an Acebridge network regardless of the type of computer actually being used.

According to the research organization, IDC, they genuinely work with the main problem making the physical connection between the different machines.

Austec's general manager, Brian Wadsworth, said that the company was on the point of producing a manual to help people write their own "connectivity modules" to make the software work on their individual physical links.

He sees the technique as primarily for personal computer users and the programs are priced accordingly. Acebridge costing from £300, depending on the size of the computer.

Set a standard for the future

The designers of Cobol intended the language and programs written in it to run on any kind of hardware — the 'Co in Cobol actually stands for common. But, as Mr Wadsworth recalled, the style of computing changed too quickly for a Cobol standard to keep pace.

Computer manufacturers used their own recipes to make Cobol deal with developments like the VDU and the result was a profusion of incompatible programs designed for incompatible machines.

The third approach to the railway-gauge problem — to establish a standard for the future — is in the hands of the International Standards Organization (ISO).

With the collaboration of computer manufacturers and users it is promoting a rule book which should make it possible to link complete systems. This may prove as elusive as the original philosopher's stone.

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The name New South Wales was the idea of Captain James Cook, who joined it down in his journal after discovering the eastern edge of a vast southern land in 1770.

Other parts of the continent lost their name early titles (the Swan River colony was renamed Western Australia, and Van Diemen's Land became Tasmania) but New South Wales endured, along with its early settlers.

The state is the embodiment of Australian history. In a little over 14 months it will be the stage on which the bicentenary curtain will rise, when a fleet of tall-masted sailing ships, including a schooner presented as a birthday gift by Britain, sails into Sydney harbour two centuries after Captain Arthur Phillip landed to found a penal colony.

From those first white inhabitants — 150 convicts, 450 civil and military personnel, and 58 women and children — NSW's population had grown by the 1981 census to 5.1 million, or about 35 per cent of the national total, although its people are now equally representative of the varied ethnic mix of postwar Australia that includes Italians, Vietnamese, Yugoslavs, Lebanese, Turks and Greeks.

The foundation for Australia's prosperity was laid in NSW. Freed convicts established farms along the Parramatta River on the outskirts of

Sydney. Mining started at a dusty outback settlement named Broken Hill. From these beginnings grew the great agriculture and mining industries, the easy wealth that gave rise to the phrase, "the lucky country".

With commodity prices in decline, and the economy in jeopardy, faith is again being pinned on NSW to find a way, back to prosperity through service industries. The emergence of Sydney as a new Pacific financial centre is a step in that direction.

What is it, though, that makes NSW distinctive? A few images, mainly hedonistic, have penetrated the outside consciousness — surfing at Bondi beach, prawns and *timbers* (cans of beer) at the *barbie*, bronzed and blonde bodies on the beach — but they are not necessarily unique to the state.

The flashy Australian entrepreneur, too, is a composite figure (Kerry Packer is from Sydney but Robert Holmes à Court lives in Perth and John Elliott in Melbourne).

NSW folk are witty and shrewd, with a devastating eye for pretension and a flair for vivid imagery in language. It is a tough environment, and most of the best in Australian colloquialism has emerged from the pillbox, adrenaline-charged arenas of NSW Labor politics, the Hill at the Sydney Cricket Ground and nightclubs, where mediocre comics are massacred.

Sydneysiders have not forgotten the raffishness of their origins. Indeed sometimes they seem to relish it. This strong sense of city/state identity stimulated Sydney's intense rivalry with its more genteel cousin, Melbourne, over which had the right to be considered Australia's leading city.

When it came to choosing a capital after federation in 1901, the issue could be resolved only by building a third centre, Canberra, between the two.

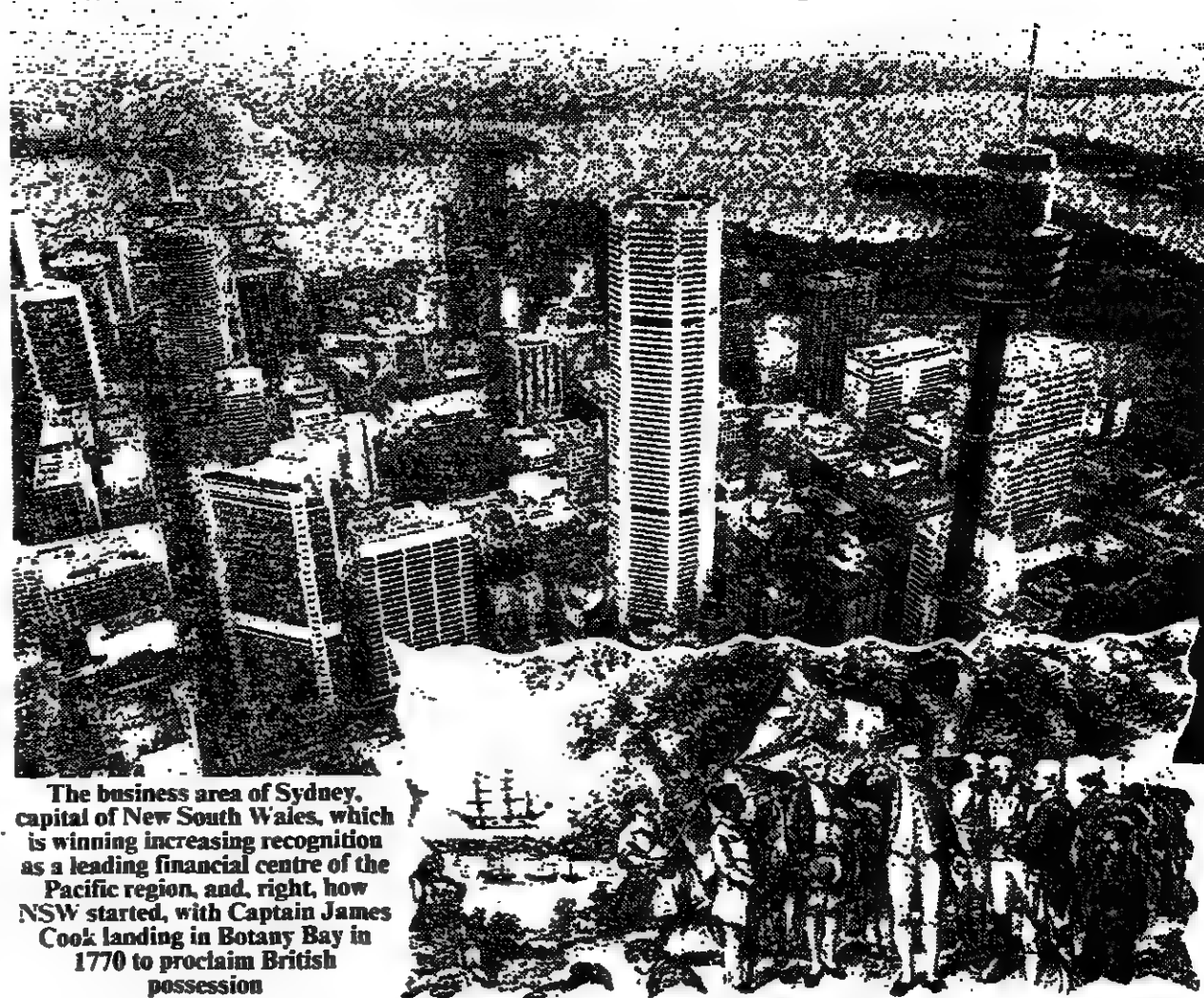
Even now Sydney folk affect contempt for what they consider Melbourne snobishness, and the old-money world, while Victorians point to continuing efforts at cleaning up corruption in the NSW police as evidence that things have not changed much in the state in 200 years.

But if Sydney remains the headquarters of organized crime in Australia, it is also a great city, with style as well as pace, and a regard for its heritage along with a high-rise skyline.

You can eat better in Sydney than in most European capitals, and a lot cheaper, too. And it is far from being the cultural desert that Melbourne's claim it to be. The national opera company has its headquarters in Sydney, at the most distinctive opera house in the world.

Oh, and yes, the climate's good, too.

Stephen Taylor



The business area of Sydney, capital of New South Wales, which is winning increasing recognition as a leading financial centre of the Pacific region, and, right, how NSW started, with Captain James Cook landing in Botany Bay in 1770 to proclaim British possession.

Hard times for new hardliner

The ending of a political era is often a confusing, sometimes painful time, and so it is proving in New South Wales, where a leader who had presided over Australia's oldest and most populated state for a decade, and wielded significant influence nationally, suddenly got up four months ago, said he had had enough, and walked out of his office.

Neville Wran, the former Premier, bestrode the affairs of NSW. In a decade of Labor rule, he led four governments which, even his many enemies concede, improved services and cultural life in the state and tackled pressing environmental concerns.

His air of command, and an abrasive way of dealing with opposition ("applying the blowtorch to the belly," he called it) could have taken him to Canberra as national leader. Even the pervasive allegations of corruption which hung over Mr Wran's administration failed to damage him significantly. It was always going to be a hard act to follow.

Just how hard Barrie Unsworth, the new Premier, has discovered since an August opinion poll gave him an approval rating of just 26 per cent. Alarm bells are ringing in Canberra, where the fortunes of Labor in NSW are taken as a barometer of its federal popularity. Robert Hawke, the Prime Minister, has particular cause for concern because NSW is the bedrock of his support within the Australian Labor Party.

Mr Unsworth is a more paradoxical figure than Mr Wran. Though, on the one hand, every bit as ruthless (he has been described as "the hardest of the hardliners" and as a man who would enjoy pulling the wings off butterflies) he is also a practising Roman Catholic and shows a greater sensitivity to welfare issues, and to dealing with corruption than his predecessor.

He is going to need the resilience which colleagues say is his strongest political virtue. The resignation, whether in-

te overlooking Sydney Harbour, Mr Unsworth said: "I'm not a song-and-dance man, but people know me, and they trust me. In difficult times people want a strong leader. With me they'll get it."

One controversial issue he says he is eager to get to grips with is corruption. Rightly or wrongly, taint has attached to both Labor and Liberal administrations in NSW in the last 30 years, and the new Premier acknowledges that for the sake of public confidence, the issue is one which has to be faced squarely.

Symptoms of the problem abound. The state's chief magistrate was jailed last year for attempting to pervert the course of justice, and his successor accused a district court judge of a similar offence.

Dozens of state police, among them senior officers,



Barrie Unsworth: a product of the NSW Labor right wing, probably the toughest school in Australian politics

have been or are in the process of being brought before disciplinary tribunals. A former, state prisons minister is on trial for allegedly arranging early releases in return for payments.

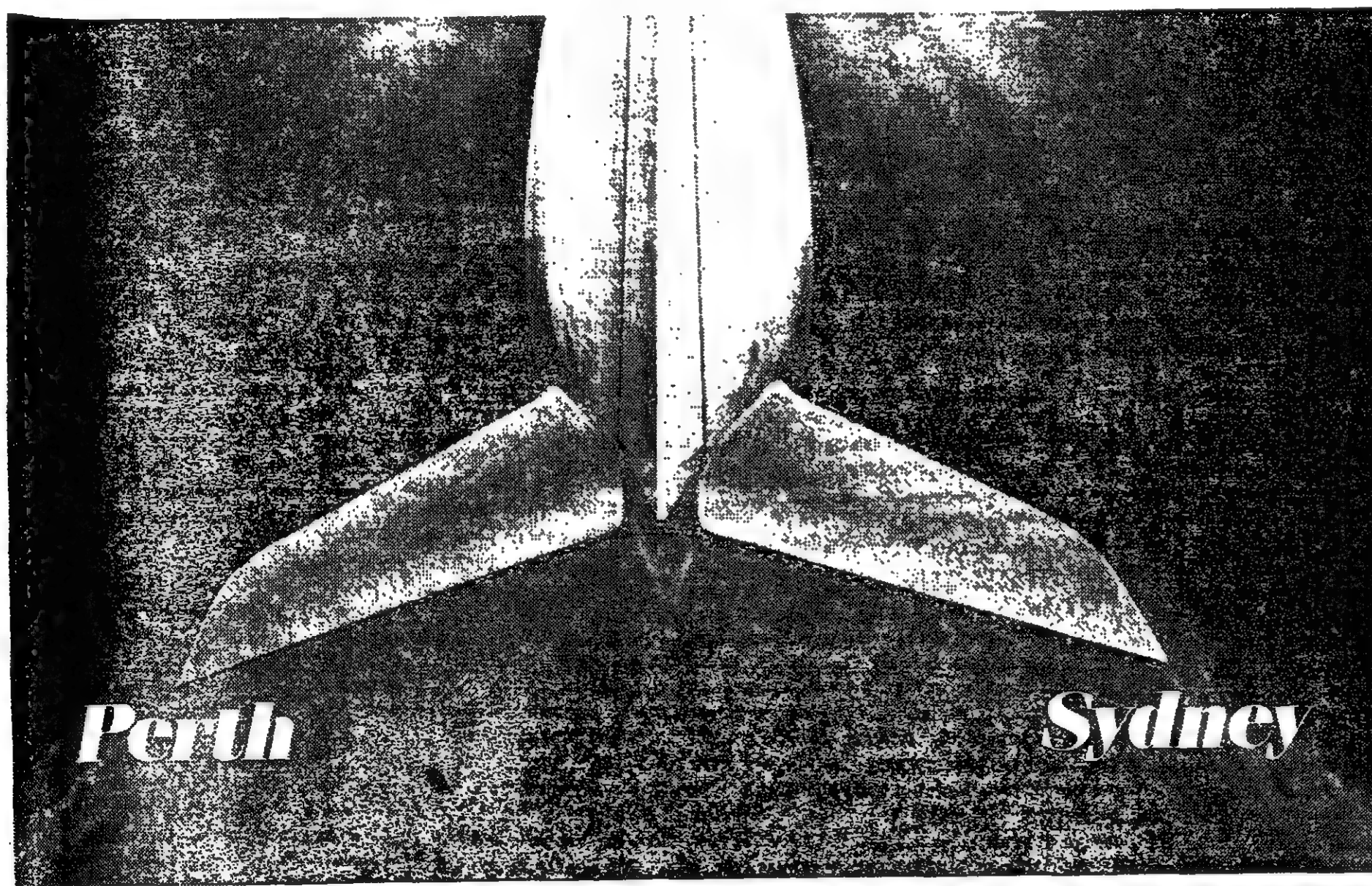
A continuing clean-up of the police force has broad public support. Mr Unsworth is gambling that there is similar community backing for legislation to make the NSW judiciary more accountable. A Bill establishing a commission to investigate allegations of impropriety by the judiciary is being hurried through the legislature, despite rumblings of defiance by judges and the threat of a constitutional crisis.

The Bill has its detractors in the community as well. Many feel that though there is certainly room for judicial reform, the legislation is a hasty measure designed to whip up some badly needed electoral support. It does, nevertheless, indicate an intent which amounts to more than rhetoric.

Ultimately, despite the present problems, shifting Labor from power in the 19th-century parliament in Macquarie Street is not the cut-and-dried issue the Liberal Party maintains. NSW has been ruled by Labor for three of the last four decades. The party's roots go deep in the urban Roman Catholic community (it is estimated that half of Labor's members are Catholics) and in rural areas.

The term of NSW governments was extended to four years in 1984, so Mr Unsworth does not have to go to the polls until the Australian bicentenary. Between now and then, he says his administration will be concentrating on solid community issues: health, education and law and order.

In an interview in his office



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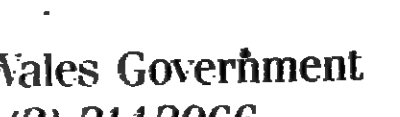
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COME AND MAKE IT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.



Poised to become the Pacific banker

Sydney, which has been transformed into the financial capital of Australia, is poised to become a major financial centre in the Asia-Pacific region as the world economy continues to integrate.

Indeed, Australian bankers are touting the city to fill a niche linking the United States and European markets in a way that would see non-stop international trading in foreign currencies, commodities and financial instruments.

Among Sydney's advantages over its regional rivals are the native use of English — the language of commerce — political stability, a strong commercial legal system and an educated workforce that has embraced the latest changes in technology.

Most of the world's leading financial institutions are also now established in Australia either by a banking subsidiary, a merchant bank or a representative office.

Australian stock markets are well developed, with signs that they are becoming more internationally flavoured bourses. Many Australian companies are now seeking listings on the London, New York and Tokyo stock ex-

changes, and a growing number of offshore companies is after listings on the Australian stock exchange.

Financial groups are all found here

The Sydney futures exchange, the only such exchange in the country, has been a resounding success. Turnover has grown rapidly, particularly in financial futures, where the value of transactions is now between three and five times the turnover in the corresponding currency markets.

The exchange is due to start trading this month in 30-year US treasury bonds, which should raise its profile further. Trading is also scheduled to start in a Eurodollar contract.

In the banking arena, the federal government has approved the establishment of offshore banking units and has indicated that it intends making several administrative changes to facilitate them. The units would deal only in pure offshore foreign currency transactions and would be exempt from withholding tax.

Sydney's time zone is fun-

damental to hopes for its growth as a financial centre. Many banks and foreign currency dealers are now starting early, rostering shifts to start at 6 am or earlier to catch the tail end of trading in the US west coast.

This gives dealers a feel for the market before trading starts in earnest in Japan, New Zealand and the rest of Asia.

Several banks, including some with European offices, keep their foreign currency operations running in Australia until the early hours of the morning, through the normal European trading time zone and up to about noon New York time.

The biggest competitors in this time zone are Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore, but the flow of Asian money into Australia gives financiers confidence that Sydney has an edge. Though Australia will never surpass Japan as a financial centre, there are hopes that Sydney can make an inroad, Japan's main drawback, apart from language, is that despite some liberalization its economy is still not fully deregulated.

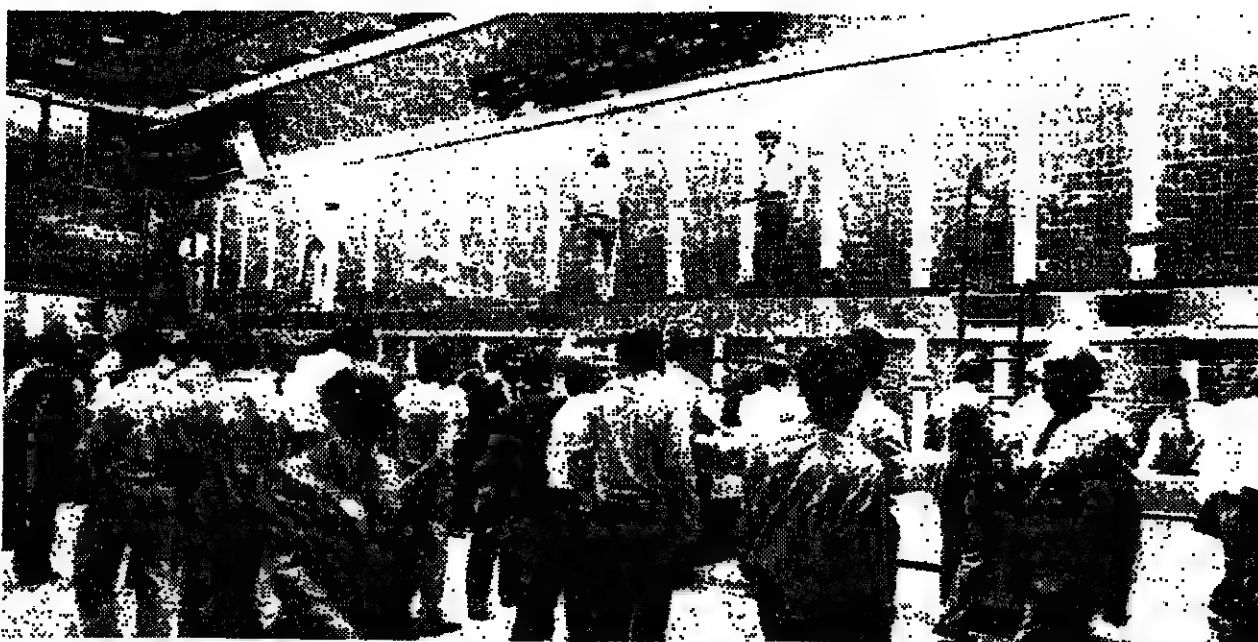
Sydney's emergence as a new financial centre has been at the expense of Melbourne, traditionally Australia's economic capital, servicing the manufacturing and gold mining industries, but which has seen its position decline along with manufacturing during the past two decades.

While BHP, Australia's largest and one of its oldest companies, maintains its headquarters in Melbourne, as does John Elliott's rapidly-growing Elders IXL, Sydney has been favoured by most newcomers since the opening of Australia's financial markets to 16 new banks and a host of merchant banks.

Of the 33 licensed banks, 18 have their head office in Sydney, compared with 10 in Melbourne. Of the 93 larger merchant banks, 73 have headquarters in Sydney and 13 in Melbourne. Of the major finance companies 20 have chosen Sydney as a base, but only three have picked Melbourne.

The stockbrokers, reflecting tradition, are more evenly spread, although on a normal trading day the Sydney exchange usually posts a higher turnover.

David Tomlinson
The Australian, Sydney



The Sydney stock exchange. Its place in international time zones is of fundamental importance to its growth as a financial centre — 6 am starts by banks and currency dealers give them a chance to catch the tail end of US west-coast trading

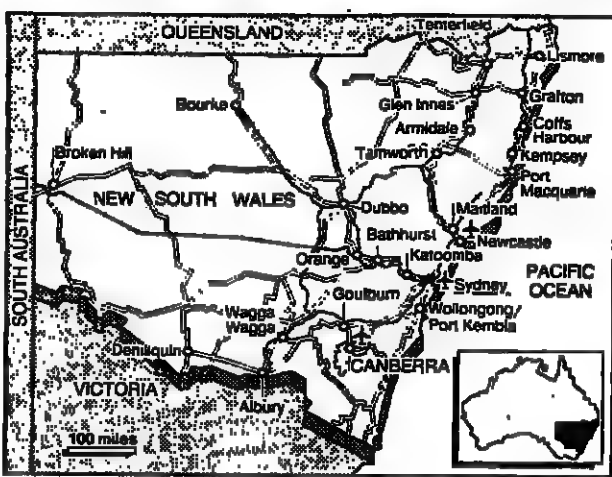
Woolly profits for duke and barons

Although 25 per cent of New South Wales farmers made a loss in 1985-86, there has been a growing investment by wealthy businessmen in the state's agricultural sector. Rural landlords with multi-million dollar investments in NSW include the media barons Rupert Murdoch and Kerry Packer, and international businessman John Khalbezzar.

Mr Murdoch paid A\$3.5 million (about £1.5 million) for Australia's largest merino sheep stud in 1978, an investment which at the time made his fellow News Limited directors blanch. However, the acquisition of the Boonoke merino stud in southern NSW has proved justified. From being in the doldrums the wool business has become the most financially stable sector in agriculture.

Overseas business interests are headed by the sixth Duke of Westminster, Gerald Grosvenor, who spends several weeks every year visiting his sprawling Australian sheep station, the Bull's Run.

The duke has been joined in New South Wales in recent years by a number of wealthy British landowners. It is an acknowledgment of the prudence in investing in a politically stable country and the substantial low cost advan-



tages of NSW agriculture.

The success of British investors marks a distinct turning point in the 198 year history of New South Wales agriculture.

Numerous investors, like the Australian Agricultural Company, formed in London by royal charter in 1824, have struggled to understand the vagaries of the New South Wales outback. In the early days the Australian Agricultural Company owned a million acres in the sovereign state. In recent years it has slowly transferred most of its pastoral interests to northern Australia, where it runs a rapidly expanding herd of 280,000 beef cattle.

While the Australian Agricultural Company believes higher profits are possible in the even lower cost province of the far north, a host of other business interests have slowly but surely replaced the old squating families who once dominated NSW agriculture.

Behind the Duke of Westminster's successful investment and that of a number of other overseas and local business ventures is Agricultural Investments Australia Limited. This unlisted company, which keeps a low profile, manages 35 properties worth A\$65 million, mainly in New South Wales. The success of investors acting

under its guidance and others, like Messrs Murdoch and Packer, with the advantage of large financial resources and skilled management practices, has added a new dimension to the state's primary production.

But despite the exploits of more entrepreneurial investors, New South Wales agriculture is strained to breaking point.

Worst affected are wheat growers, who are expecting a crop of only 4.5 million tonnes in 1986-87 compared to a record 8.9 million tonnes in 1983-84. More than 50 per cent of wheat growers will make a loss this financial year.

Wool producers, on the other hand, are experiencing more prosperous times because the wool industry, virtually alone among large agricultural industries, has not fallen foul of the international trade war.

The gross value of New South Wales rural production in 1985-86 was A\$4,536 million of the national total of A\$15.5 billion. But the net value of only A\$1,091 million reflects the internationally uncompetitive cost structure of the state's agriculture.

Nigel Austin
Rural writer, The Bulletin, Sydney

Going smaller, growing fast

The "for sale" advertisements for industrial properties tell the story: the big factories and factory sites, spread across many acres, sit forlornly looking for buyers who want working factories and not sites for subdivision.

The vast site in Sydney's near southern suburbs that once housed the works of British Leyland failed to find any tenants willing to take even portions of the site. Instead, since 1974, it has acted as a repository for federal government stores — a factory drowned in paperwork.

Yet the market for small industrial properties has rarely been so buoyant. These smaller sites, more warehouse with office space than traditional saw-tooth roof factories — house the growth industries of New South Wales: computer component and software manufacturers and assemblers. For while the monoliths have been struggling, and sometimes giving up altogether, the small entrepreneurs have been proliferating.

Just as motor cars are sourced from hundreds of different suppliers rather than the company building virtually everything in-house, the major manufacturing industries of NSW — machinery, metal products and chemicals and petroleum — are able to choose from hundreds of small, independent operators willing to supply components equal to all but the most advanced wars from overseas.

An instance is the small but growing firm Memtech Ltd, which produces a range of ultra-fine filters for use in a variety of fields, from food filtration to separating oil from water in ships bilges. Memtech recently went into a 50-50 joint venture with an American firm to tackle the billion dollar US market out of Chicago.

At present Memtech operates from a tiny office-cum-lab-cum-workshop out at St Marys. Out of this it made a profit of A\$9.5 million (about £4.2 million) last year.

Nucleus Ltd is another hi-tech company succeeding both at home and overseas. Already a world market leader in the sale of heart pacemakers, Nu-

cleus, at its small premises at Lane Cove, Sydney's Silicon Valley, is geared to research. The Nucleus bionic ear is competing in a development race with the product of its rival, the giant 3M company.

Other companies are finding that niche markets can be profitable: Microbee Ltd sells computers to Swedish and Russian schools; Cryofab sells high-pressure gas holding tanks through Asia and the Pacific; Vapocure has licensing agreements for its quick-drying industrial painting process in all major industrial nations.

Research by the Australian Bureau of Statistics shows that almost a third of the 360,000 workers employed in NSW manufacturing is in establishments employing less than 50 people.

Most manufacturing takes place in the 100-mile coastal strip above and below Sydney, despite generous efforts by the state government to encourage decentralization into rural centres. Incentives for companies to move west of the Great Dividing Range include cheap land, direct subsidies and tax concessions.

A few big companies have taken up these offers — Mars Corp has gone to Albury and Email, Australia's biggest white goods manufacturer, to Orange. But most people go to where their supplies are. The labour-intensive industries thus choose either Sydney, Newcastle or Wollongong, the last two also being the centres of Australia's steel industry, thanks originally to coking coal deposits and port facilities nearby.

NSW's main manufactured exports are iron and steel products, worth A\$200-300 million a year. The state is not a major exporter of manufactured products and has been running a considerable trade deficit in the 1980s. Some office and telecommunications equipment is made or assembled locally but imports of these products recently topped the A\$2 billion mark (compared to exports of the same items totalling, in 1984-5, just A\$59 million).

Phillip Jack
Australian Business, Sydney

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NEW SOUTH WALES/3

FOCUS

King Coal still top of the heap

Coal is the biggest export earner for both New South Wales and Australia. Its value greatly eclipses other mine products, although significant shipments are made also of silver-lead-zinc, sapphires, titanium ores and zircon. Gold is due to follow soon.

In the last financial year, Australia shipped 90 million tonnes of coal to the world — 49 million tonnes of metallurgical coal and the rest steaming coal, nearly half of it going to Japan. NSW accounted for 41 million tonnes of that total, slightly less than Queensland.

The federal government recently relaxed controls on exports and pricing, a move that will favour Australia's largest and most efficient miners, allowing them to increase exports, according to an industry forecast, by A\$1 billion during the next two years.

Twenty-thousand miners work the NSW deposits. Sixty per cent of production comes from underground mines and the rest from open pits.

Apart from a few deposits in the hands of the domestic electricity generating author-

ities, all the mines are controlled by private enterprise, which has not been unkind to the miners. Their average income last year was A\$730 (about £316) a week — almost twice the national average wage — and two months ago they were granted an average pay rise of almost A\$60 a week. Less fortunate are the miners in the once-fabulous silver-lead-zinc mines at Broken Hill, where the grades are declining and reserves will run out early in the next century.

The two remaining companies on the "hill", North Broken Hill Holdings and Conzinc Riotinto of Australia, employ 3,000 miners. Contract miners earn between A\$470 and A\$630 for a 35-hour week.

In July, a two-month strike ended after the mining com-

panies largely won their demands for increased productivity, 24-hour shifts, an end to overmanning and restrictive work practices and redundancies that will carve a third off the 3,000 workforce remaining on the mines.

The mining companies expect to lose A\$54 million this year on the mines due to low metal prices, declining grades and rising costs. At 2.25 million tonnes of ore a year, the hill's output is less than a quarter the size of the world's largest producer, Mt Isa Mines Queensland. Productivity per man, at 1,040 tonnes/year, is less than a third that of the Mt Isa mine.

Two lesser operations contribute to NSW's output of silver-lead-zinc ores — Woodlark (11.2 million tonnes a year) and Elura, near Can-

berra (900,000 tonnes a year).

The mineral sands industry is also in decline. Once the beaches and sand dunes of NSW and southern Queensland were the world's greatest source of rutile and zircon. Production now of less than 200,000 tonnes of rutile a year is less than half that of 10 years ago, partly because of the exhaustion of deposits, but increasingly due to environmental pressures to limit mining development. One bright hope for the NSW mining industry is gold.

The rise in the world price has encouraged new exploration with modern technology and early this year a producing mine was reopened at Co-warra Creek, south of Canberra. A bigger project, discovered by BP Australia's Seplat subsidiary at Temora in the south of the state, will soon come on stream to produce 50,000 oz a year and many other promising prospects are emerging.

David Haselhurst
Finance Editor, The Bulletin, Sydney

Luring the tourists

New South Wales has traditionally been Australia's main centre for visitors, both international and domestic. Despite the significant increase in tourism to Western Australia and Queensland, and the establishment of international airports in those states, NSW retains its market leadership.

The state's share of overseas tourism for the last year of full statistics, 1984-85, was 30 per cent, compared with 22 per cent for Victoria, 20 per cent for Queensland and 11 per cent for Western Australia.

Two factors bode well for the future. Sydney's emergence as a Pacific financial centre and the state's diverse range of attractions — almost 1,000 miles of Pacific coast, with fine beaches, swimming, surfing and fishing; the dusty outback, and the historic mining town of Broken Hill; and the Snowy Mountains, a winter ski-resort region.

Sydney, a city both dashing and beautiful, has flourished

during the last decade amid a programme to restore its historic aspect. A development of Darling Harbour, to be completed in time for the bicentenary of European settlement in 1988, has provoked intense controversy (mainly because of a proposed monorail link to the city).

But then so did the design for the opera house, which has become the distinctive feature of the magnificent harbour view and Australia's most-visited tourist attraction.

Sydney's problem is top quality hotel accommodation. The city has dozens of per-

fectly comfortable standard-feature motor inns, but is chronically short of international hotels. The opening of an intercontinental last year brought the number to 11, but the rate of building is not matching the increase in demand.

The ubiquitousness of the Australian motor inn reveals a noteworthy feature of tourism here. Most travellers are Australians.

Though total expenditure by tourists in 1984-85 was estimated at A\$18.5 billion (about \$2.2 billion) — or a healthy 4.8 per cent of gross

domestic product — international visitors were responsible for only 14 per cent of that. NSW's share of the expenditure was about A\$6 billion.

NSW tourism commission offices in Auckland, London, Los Angeles and Tokyo have the responsibility of improving those figures.

While the oft-quoted tyranny of Australian distances (both internally and from its neighbours) is beset by tour operators, it can work to the state's advantage, as many of the most attractive destinations (such as the Blue Mountains or the Hunter Valley) are a day's excursion from Sydney.

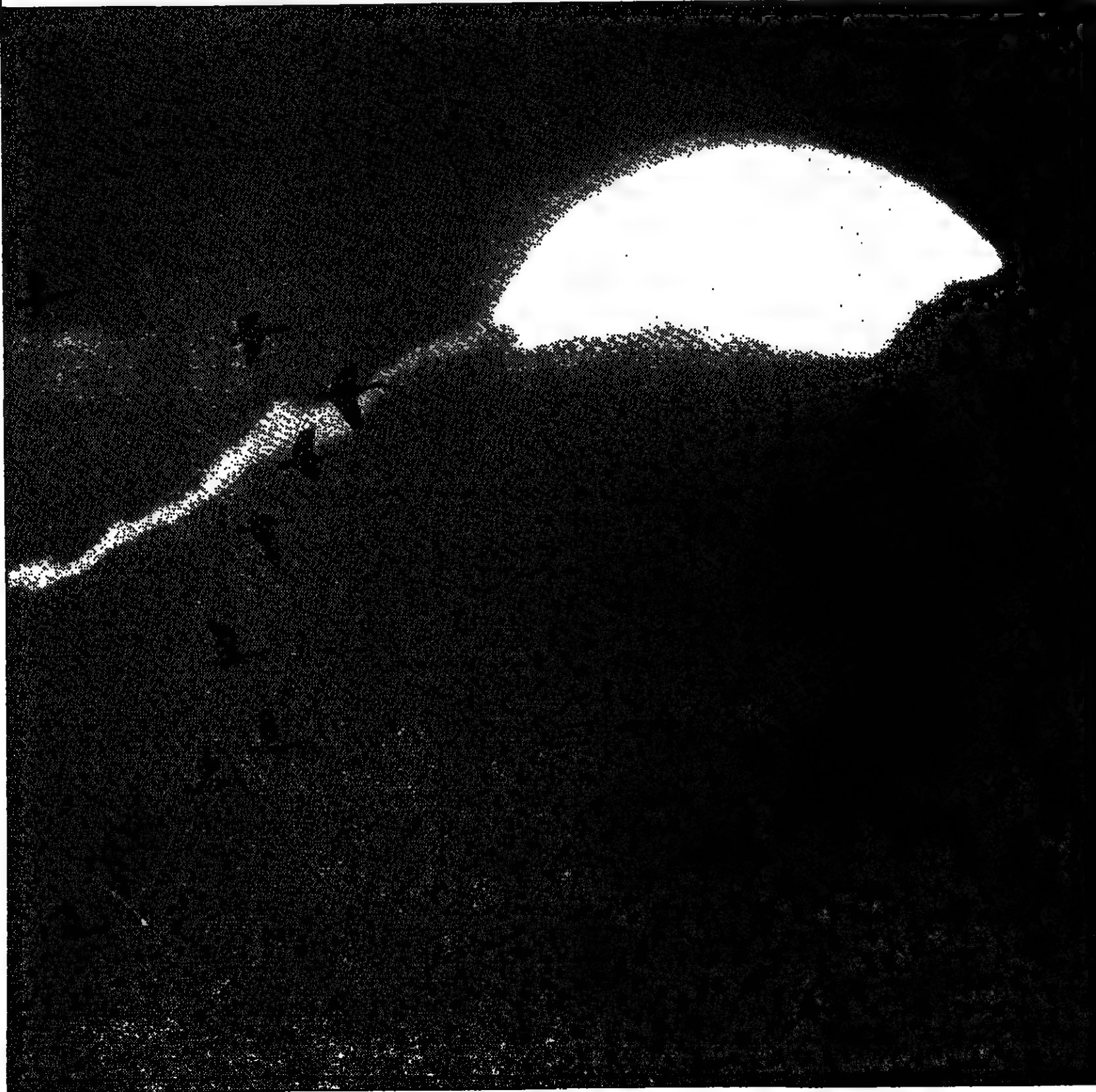
New Zealand (22 per cent of visitor traffic) and Britain (14 per cent) are the traditional sources of tourism. But much of this traffic falls into the category of "visiting friends and relations" and is having less impact than increasing Pacific region arrivals, specifically from the US (18 per cent) and Japan (10 per cent). An estimated 90 per cent of Japanese visitors make stopovers in Sydney.

ST



Sporting state: NSW can offer visitors a range of activities from surfing to skiing

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with well established family practice at three offices in the area urgently need bright and energetic Assistant Solicitors or Legal Executives to work in the friendly atmosphere of their expanding Commercial/Residential/Probate departments. Salary up to £20,000 according to ability and experience.

Please apply with C.V. to: A.R. Drummond & Co. of 45/53 High Street, Epsom, Surrey. KT19 8DF.

Telephone No: (03727) 25291

LEGAL AUDIO WC2

A small ambitious firm of solicitors in the Strand requires two first rate secretaries, one for Company/Conveyancing, the other for general work.

Salary at least £10,000 pa. More for an outstanding applicant. Please telephone Pat 01 353-3815

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COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL
£25,000-35,000

We are seeking young lawyers, with a corporate and finance background, to work on a wide variety of commercial and finance matters.

The work is demanding and the salary and benefits are excellent. For the right candidates prospects in this growing firm are very good.

Please write with full curriculum vitae to:

Alastair R. Dickson, Dickson Minto W. S., 6/7 Gough Square, London EC4A 3DE.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Senior Assistant Solicitor

Salary - £16,776 - £17,916

A new post of Senior Assistant Solicitor has been created, as part of a recent review of the Senior Management Structure of the Department. The job includes working closely with the County Secretary on Policy and Resources Committee and Central Administration, and is therefore a rare opportunity for an ambitious young Solicitor with suitable experience to further his/her career at the highest levels in a major local Authority.

Winchester is attractively located with:

★ Excellent sporting and cultural amenities.
★ Ready access to coast and countryside.

Relocation expenses up to £3,000 plus removal and disturbance allowances payable.

The County Council pursues a policy of equality of opportunity. Applications particularly welcome from people with disabilities.

Further details and application forms from The County Secretary, The Castle, Winchester, Hampshire SO23 8LJ or telephone Winchester (0962) 54411, Extension 225.

Closing date: 21st November, 1986.

CONVEYANCING - MID SURREY

Tuck & Mann require an Assistant Solicitor with up to three years experience for conveyancing and other non contentious work.

Good salary. Telephone: N.B. Bengier 0372 374148

CNT COMMISSION FOR THE NEW TOWNS

SENIOR LEGAL OFFICER

VICTORIA, LONDON

NT GRADE VIII

SALARY: £13,116 - £14,121 p.a. (including £1,362 London Weighting)

To assist the Deputy Director of Finance, Admin and Legal Services & Solicitor and Principal Solicitor in discharging the department's functions which include planning, conveyancing, litigation and advising other departments on legal matters. The major part of the postholder's duties will be the conduct of planning appeals and commercial development work.

Applicants should, ideally, be practising Solicitors; however, consideration will be given to Fellows of the Institute of Legal Executives with the relevant experience. Considerable previous experience in the Legal Department of a public sector organisation would be an advantage.

The post is permanent and superannuable and conditions of service include Luncheon Vouchers to the value of £30 monthly, Accident and Life Assurance and relocation expenses where appropriate.

Further details and applications forms available from and to be returned to:-

Director of Finance, Admin & Legal Services (Ref 110), Commission for the New Towns, Glen House, Stag Place, Victoria, London SW1E 5AJ Tel: 01-626 7722 Ext: 319

Closing date: 17th November 1986.

The Research Centre for International Law, 5 Cranmer Rd, Cambridge CB3 9BL. Telephone: (0223) 335358

The Research Centre is a University institution engaged in its own research projects. These currently include processing approximately 4500 pages a year of documents and legal texts in book form. It is, in effect, responsible for the preparation of the leading collection of international law cases, the International Law Reports.

The Research Centre is looking for a senior editorial assistant to work on all phases of the production of these publications. Tasks will include the identification and selection of suitable materials, preparation of summaries of judgments, checking of references, compilation of tables and treaties, and proofreading.

A specialist knowledge of international law is essential and preferably some academic or professional experience.

The post requires a high degree of literacy (with English as a first language), concern for detail, managerial skill and ability to get on with people.

Applications, in the form of a letter with a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent to the Assistant Director by 14 November 1986.

NEWLY QUALIFIEDS

Solicitors to be Admitted in the New Year.

CONVEYANCING COMPANY/COMMERCIAL

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Stimulating environments
Challenging workloads

Extremely attractive salaries

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Assistant Group Secretary (Legal)

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Central London: £ attractive + car

The merger of BHS and Habitat Merchants under the name Storehouse has resulted in a well-balanced, highly profitable UK and international retail group with a turnover exceeding £1.05 billion.

Within the group secretariat, a key component of central management, a new post has been created aimed at reinforcing the legal expertise of the department. The main areas of activity are assistance to the Group Secretary on acquisitions and financing operations, general legal compliance, intellectual property, and legal aspects of share schemes.

Candidates should be solicitors, or possibly barristers, aged up to 35 with at least 2 years appropriate experience. Involvement in some of the areas covered is necessary, as is the ability to cope with the requirements of an energetic and talented senior management team. Prospects for personal development are outstanding.

An attractive package is offered, with excellent fringe benefits. Please write - in confidence - stating how you meet the requirement and your current salary to Robin Fletcher, ref. A.23082.

MSL International, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AW. Offices in Europe, the Americas, Australia and New Pacific.

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Expanding practice in Bayswater requires commercially orientated solicitor probably recently qualified for conveyancing and other non contentious work. We are offering a competitive salary, 4 weeks holiday, annual bonus and friendly working environment. Please write with CV (ref MB/C) to

The Partnership Secretary, Edmonds Bowen & Co., 10 Needham Rd., London W11 2RP. Telephone 01 229 9181.

If one day we talk, it will be in your language.

Specialist knowledge and expertise are the key commodities in today's Legal Profession. As an established consultancy we have learnt this lesson well and our services are known to many of the more dynamic individuals and practices. We are therefore, ideally placed to contribute to your career development, and no-one has a deeper understanding of this highly specialised sector than we do. Our services, highly valued by many leading practices offering top quality work with first class clients, combine wide experience of the Legal Profession with acknowledged expertise in the

subtleties of the selection process. We appreciate the importance of the right association, providing you with a fresh challenge, a stimulating environment and the opportunity to 'win your spurs' within a realistic timetable whilst not becoming too specialised too soon. And because our broad client-base has been built on professionalism and trust, there's one other thing we can guarantee.

Absolute discretion.

So feel free to contact me, James Davis, and arrange an informal meeting.

LEGAL SELECTION

JAMES DAVIS
P & PARTNERS

160 New Bond Street
London W1Y 0HR England
Telephone 01-629 4226
Fax 01-491 7459
Telex 298942

COMPANY SOLICITOR

North West

Salary negotiable to around
£20,000 per annum plus car

Whitbread Trading, a progressive, autonomous division within Whitbread & Company plc, wishes to appoint a solicitor to manage a small department dealing with commercial mortgage and conveyancing work and to provide advice to senior commercial and financial management on general legal matters.

The successful candidate will demonstrate an ability to handle people at all levels. Career prospects within the company are excellent. Age will not be a

limiting factor for the right person. In addition to a negotiable salary, the company offers a car, contributory pension scheme, relocation assistance and other benefits commensurate with an organisation of this standing.

To find out more, male or female candidates please call Bill Cogle on 061 834 4191 (office) or 0484 641529 (evenings after 7pm); or write to him at Austin Knight Selection, Ref P244, 35 Peter Street, Manchester M2 5GD.

TRADING DIVISION

WHITBREAD

Residential-Commercial Conveyancing

£ ATTRACTIVE

Our Client, an eminent city practice with top quality work load, offers an exciting opportunity for a Lawyer with energy and enthusiasm to work within a stimulating environment. The atmosphere is congenial and the working conditions good. Candidates are asked to contact James Davis in complete confidence. (Ref: V100)

LEGAL SELECTION

JAMES DAVIS
P & PARTNERS

160 New Bond Street
London W1Y 0HR England
Telephone 01-629 4226
Fax 01-491 7459
Telex 298942

ANTHONY KING & CO SOLICITORS

Require young Solicitor or unadmitted person for general litigation work at their Basildon Office. Salary c £11-12000 with good prospects to the right applicant. Mainly matrimonial work. Apply A.B. King.

BILLERICAY 58085

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

required for a very busy common law litigation practice in Epsom. The applicant must be of at least 3 years admission and capable of managing a branch of this and administering legal aid costs. No share to do some conveyancing would be an advantage but the practice currently has no conveyancing department.

Salary will be commensurate with experience. A profit sharing scheme will be offered in addition to salary based on the gross turnover of the firm.

This is an opportunity for a young, energetic, ambitious solicitor to join a hard working team in a continually expanding firm and to receive full recognition of his/her contribution. No casual will be required to take up any partnership offer which may be made within 12 months.

Telephone ref JRD/RL 01-643 5311 or after 8pm 01-669 0663

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

A promotion opportunity!

DEPUTY CLERK TO THE JUSTICES Leicestershire

You're either a Principal Assistant or a Senior Court Clerk at the moment. In any event, you're looking for promotion.

A Solicitor or Barrister with extensive Court Office experience, you're now eager to take on additional responsibilities - including those of assisting the Clerk in training Magistrates and Staff. If you also have experience of computerised office systems, so much the better.

A clean driving licence is a prerequisite (you will have a lot of travelling to do around the North East Leicestershire region). Based at Loughborough, you will also serve Melton Mowbray and Rutland Divisions.

Starting salary will be in the region of £15,984 per annum, rising by three annual increments to £17,136 (pay award pending). An Essential Car User Allowance will be given, plus car loan/lease facilities if required plus generous relocation expenses where applicable.

If you think your background and experience meets our requirements - and you're looking for promotion with plenty of variety and scope - then apply in the first instance for an application form to Mrs. K. Tolton on Leicester (0533) 549922 ext. 7803. Leicestershire Magistrates' Courts Committee, PO Box 1, Town Hall, Leicester LE1 9BE.

Closing date for receipt of completed application forms is Friday, November 14th, 1986.

Legal Adviser's Assistant

The Financial Services and Trust Division, of Lloyds Bank Plc has a vacancy at management level within the Legal Section of its Chief Office at Haywards Heath.

The main function of the post is to liaise with the Legal Adviser and his small team of lawyers in giving advice on the many and varied problems which can arise not only in the more traditional area of the administration of estates and trusts but also in the fast developing field of wide-ranging financial services.

Applicants must already be qualified solicitors or barristers, preferably with post-admission practical experience (although recently admitted solicitors with suitable experience in Articles or recently called barristers with suitable experience in Chambers/Tax Chambers will be considered) and have an up-to-date knowledge of developments in statute and case law. The successful applicant will be in his or her mid or late twenties and have the ability to communicate effectively (in giving both written and oral advice), to react quickly in giving that advice and to undertake research.

The starting salary is £16,850 and is augmented by other benefits including a contributory pension, a profit-sharing scheme, an annual bonus, a subsidised mortgage and a loan scheme.

Applications, quoting qualifications, age and experience should be sent to:

R.P. Towns
Legal Adviser
Lloyds Bank Plc
Financial Services and Trust Division
Capital House
1-5 Perryman Road
Haywards Heath
West Sussex RH16 3SP.



**Lloyds
Bank**

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Excellent opportunity for top flight US-trained lawyer who is interested in a long term London career

CJRA

SECURITIES LAWYER

CITY

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE
REMUNERATION PACKAGE

WALL STREET LAW FIRM - LONDON OFFICE

We invite applications from lawyers, admitted to practice in the State of New York, with strong academic credentials, who must have been practising for at least six years, who have a securities law background and who have had experience in the Euro-securities markets, preferably in London. The selected candidate will work as a senior lawyer in the firm's London office and will have primary responsibility for the firm's representation in London of issuers and underwriters in Eurobond, Eurocommercial paper and other Euro-securities transactions, and will also be expected to participate in the firm's London-based US securities practice. Essential personal qualities are: the stature and maturity to participate in the management of the London office; the willingness and ability to train young associates and the capability to maintain and develop established client relationships in a creative and professional manner. The position is not limited to US nationals. The highly attractive remuneration package will be negotiable and will be tailored to be of special interest to highly qualified legal talent. Applications in strict confidence under reference SL18390/TT will be forwarded unopened to our client unless you let companies to which they should not be sent in a covering letter marked for the attention of the Security Manager.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH.

STATES OF JERSEY Assistant Law Draftsman Salary circa up to £21,343

Jersey is a self-governing island with its own elected legislature of politically independent members. It is independent of the United Kingdom for all purposes except defence and international affairs. The island's Administration is run by Committees composed of Elected Members of the States and by the Jersey Civil Service. All the principal committees have the statutory authority to promote legislation, both principal and subordinate.

As a member of a small team, the Assistant Law Draftsman will be expected to draft, without detailed supervision, all forms of legislation, which are enacted by committees of the States or the States itself.

Applicants should be over 35 years of age and should be qualified either as a Barrister or Solicitor with at least ten years practical legal experience, five years of which should have been spent in the field of legislative drafting.

The appointment will be on a permanent basis or for a contract of five years duration.

Application form and job description available from the States Personnel Department, Civil Service House, P.O. Box 600, The Parade, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I. Telephone 0534 79111 ext 135. Closing date: 14th November 1986.

DEVON

LINFORD BROWNS of Magnolia House, Exmouth, are one of the larger firms of Solicitors in East Devon and due to continuing expansion in modern offices seek:-

a SOLICITOR for the litigation department in which two Partners are already engaged full time.

a SOLICITOR to assist with domestic and commercial conveyancing.

a SOLICITOR/LEGAL EXECUTIVE for the Probate/Trust department, which also deals with the management of Clients' general affairs and investments and personal taxation.

The salaries offered will be realistic and relative to the experience of the applicant. Future prospects depend on the applicant. Pension arrangements will be offered/honoured as the circumstances may require.

If interested please write with C.V. to:

Mr. R.J. Dawe,
Linford Browns,
Magnolia House,
Church Street,
Exmouth, Devon
EX8 1HQ.

Household Mortgage Corporation Solicitor £20-30,000

The Household Mortgage Corporation is a recently formed organisation specialising in the provision and service of house mortgage finance throughout the UK. In order to consolidate the legal side of their operation they need to appoint a qualified solicitor to work at their Head Office at High Wycombe.

The ideal candidate would be around 30 with some experience of legislation on consumer credit and a sound background in conveyancing. He or she should have a current Practising Certificate and could be engaged presently in a financial services environment.

A salary negotiable between £20-30,000 is offered together with an attractive benefits package. The position has considerable potential for advancement.

Resumes should be sent in strict confidence to the Consultants handling the appointment at the address below:

The Welbeck Group Limited, Pantou House,
25 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4EN.

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Limited*

Gabriel Duffy Consultancy

PRESTIGIOUS CITY FIRM HIGHLY NEGOTIABLE

Due to expansion, our client is recruiting at all levels for their busy City/Commercial, Litigation, Commercial Property and Entertainment Departments. Candidates should have top A level grades, good university degree, experience with either City or large provincial firm and have the ability to relate well to high profile clients. An opportunity to work on varied and interesting caseload with one of the most prestigious City firms. Excellent prospects for the right person.

For further information please contact:-

Claire Wiseman
GABRIEL DUFFY CONSULTANCY
GDC (Professional) Ltd
31 Southampton Row
LONDON WC1B 5HJ
Tel: 01-431 2288
(evenings & weekends 01-740 0289)

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COMMERCIAL PROPERTY to c.£35,000
Medium sized EC4 practice requires solicitor with ideally one to six years experience gained in or out of London.

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Early PARTNERSHIP envisaged for solicitor probably minimum five years admitted and in early 30's, with well regarded EC2 practice.

PENSIONS c.£28,000
Leading City practice in this field, seeks lawyer with at least two years experience.

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Well respected City firm requires solicitor up to three years qualified, for quality work much of it international.

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Residential, some commercial if desired. Suitably newly qualified, seeking experience with reputable City firm.

Meredith Scott Recruitment
17 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1AA
01-583 0055 or 01-541 3897 (after office hrs)

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Clyde & Co. is a medium-sized specialist commercial firm with offices in London, Guildford and Hong Kong. Our Clients include a wide range of foreign and UK companies engaged in all aspects of trade and commerce around the world. Our work is mainly litigious, with many cases being conducted abroad.

Because of growth we need four more Solicitors, two for our London office and two for our Guildford office. Two of the vacancies (one in each office) are for people who would handle a wide range of commercial matters. One vacancy (in Guildford) involves work with an emphasis on insurance policy disputes, mainly marine. The other vacancy (in London) is for someone to deal mainly with reinsurance problems.

There will be opportunities for foreign travel, and work in our Hong Kong office. We offer you stimulating work in a friendly office, with a competitive salary and exceptionally good prospects.

If you are ambitious, have a good academic background and a sense of humour, write, quoting reference 2159, to our Consultant Mrs Indira Brown, 6 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London SW1P 1RL or if you would like to discuss this opportunity phone me on 01-222 5555, or on 01-480 6666 between 8.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.

Secretarial Assistant With a legal bias

£15,000

With a turnover in excess of £300 million BUPA ranks as Britain's leading private health care organisation. It is a diverse and expanding group of companies with services ranging from health insurance, hospitals, medical centres and nursing agencies to medical research, fitness assessment and care for the elderly.

We have decided to strengthen our legal team and require an additional young Secretarial Assistant whose chief responsibilities will be to resolve litigious matters, advise on problems and disputes and undertake some commercial conveyancing work.

Aged 25-30, applicants must be solicitors with at least 6-12 months' post qualification experience. A background in insurance would be an obvious advantage.

Benefits include free BUPA and Life Assurance, mortgage subsidy, contributory pension scheme, interest-free season ticket loan and subsidised staff restaurant.

Please apply in writing enclosing a full C.V. to:

Mrs M. Monaghan, Personnel Manager (Group), BUPA, Provident House, Essex Street, London WC2R 3AX.
Tel. 01-553 5212.

BUPA

Britain feels better for it.

FINANCE HOUSES ASSOCIATION EQUIPMENT LEASING ASSOCIATION ASSISTANT SECRETARY

The Finance Houses Association and the Equipment Leasing Association represent the interests of instalment credit companies and equipment lessors.

The Associations invite applications for the post of Assistant Secretary to be responsible for a number of committees dealing with legal matters. The successful candidate will probably have a legal qualification and will have had the experience to enable him or her to research and develop arguments, both orally and in writing, in support of the Associations' representations to the authorities on a wide range of legal matters.

The duties of the post include creating agendas and supporting documents for committee meetings, attending committees, preparing minutes and executing committee decisions. Knowledge of the law and practice of instalment credit and leasing, and trade association experience would be an advantage but are not essential.

Salary according to age and experience. A pension scheme will be provided. Applications with full details should be sent under personal cover to:

The Director-Secretary
Finance Houses Association
18 Upper Grosvenor Street
London W1X 9PB

BROMLEY

Solicitor required to assist and develop own following in busy litigation department. Would suit newly qualified solicitor seeking career advancement. Attractive package to successful applicant.

Apply with C.V. to
Michael Turner.

CLEMENCE TURNER
& HENRY
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35 WIDMORE ROAD,
BROMLEY KENT
BR1 1RW

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We are a busy, well established Market Town firm who seek ambitious and enthusiastic Solicitors and Legal Executives to handle wide range of conveyancing or matrimonial litigation. We cannot offer a quiet life, but we can offer a superb working environment, attractive salary, good prospects and fringe benefits.

Write to us at
Basset Chambers, Camborne,
Cornwall TR14 8SG, or telephone
0209 712454.

LEISURE INDUSTRY c. £30,000 pa

A major international hotel company is seeking an experienced commercial lawyer to act as solicitor to their European Headquarters in London. Work will include the development of new hotels, joint ventures, corporate work, and special projects. (Rec. Con.)

74 Long Lane, London EC1 Tel: 01-406 9371

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The services of the world's largest motoring organisation don't stop with our famous roadside assistance. Members are also able to obtain a range of other services, including free legal advice on all aspects of motoring law, free legal representation in the Magistrates Courts relating to motoring offences, and Claims Recovery Service.

Due to internal promotion a vacancy has arisen for a Legal Advisor in the Legal Department at our Regional Headquarters in Twickenham. The successful applicant would be expected to advise AA members over the telephone and by correspondence on all legal problems arising from the use and ownership of motor vehicles and, in certain cases, negotiate on their behalf.

The work is predominantly concerned with contractual law, hire purchase, tort, motor insurance and motoring law generally. Applicants should therefore have a knowledge of contract and insurance law preferably with a recently obtained law degree, or an equivalent qualification. Experience in the negotiations of motor claims would also be desirable although training will be given.

This varied and interesting post carries a commencing salary of £29,960 (including London Weighting), and will attract the full range of AA benefits.

For an application form, please telephone the Personnel Department on 01-891 4172 quoting ref. A/4808.

AA

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION FANLAW HOUSE, 52 LONDON ROAD, TWICKENHAM MIDDLESEX TW1 2BN

It's great to know you belong.

4 SOLICITORS POSTS

Salary up to £16,749 p.a. inclusive

These posts are in a busy Legal Department of a large London Borough and the new occupants will undertake a wide variety of work over the whole field of the Council's functions with emphasis on litigation at all levels including Commercial. Candidates must have a positive and constructive approach and be able to work without supervision and whilst knowledge of Local Government Law would be advantageous it is not essential. An experienced Legal Executive would be considered for one of these posts. Starting salary dependant upon qualifications and experience.

Application forms for the above posts reference number LA/1445X are available from the Personnel Division, Civic Centre, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 3UW. Telephone Uxbridge 50561 (24 hour answering service available). Closing date 14 November 1986.

London Borough of
Hillingdon

Applications from disabled persons will be welcomed.

CHANCERY LANE Legal Services
Luton, Bedfordshire
Telephone 0455 200 00
For enquiries up to 11.00 AM
Monday to Friday (excluding
holidays) of London W1 1 01
075 0045

MANAGING CLERKS/LEGAL
EXECUTIVES
For enquiries up to 11.00 AM
Monday to Friday (excluding
holidays) of London W1 1 01
075 0045

Monday - good clear
 rain. Gabriel
 Correll's 31 South
 Ave. London WC1B 5H.
 Tel. 431 7288
COMMERCIAL Com.

Monday - good clear
 rain. Gabriel
 Correll's 31 South
 Ave. London WC1B 5H.
 Tel. 431 7288
COMMERCIAL Com.

CHAMBERS

LEISURE
INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Finance Officer

£17,406 - £18,555 p.a. inc

This is a key position in the Social Services, Administration Division's management structure.

The job - As Finance Officer you will manage a large section providing a full financial service to the department including both the traditional financial housekeeping role and more recently the development of new initiatives in management accounting. Particular emphasis is placed on long term financial planning, cash flow forecasting, unit budgeting and the provision of advice to the Directorate on budgetary control and value for money initiatives. The department is also committed to the development of new technology applications.

The Person - We feel that to undertake this role successfully you must hold the CIPFA qualification, be a lateral thinker and have a strong interest in the operational side of local authority work.

If you would like to know more please contact Colin Keen on 01-871 6297. Application form and job description from Director of Social Services, Town Hall, London SW1B 2PU. Tel. 01-671 6236. Quoting ref. T/480. Closes 14 November.

Wandsworth

an equal opportunity employer
All applicants are considered on the basis of merit and suitability for the job irrespective of race, sex or marital status.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a temporary two year post in Economics (from January 1987 or as soon as possible thereafter) from candidates with postgraduate training in macroeconomics (or econometrics or other quantitative areas), to join a new research group in international macroeconomics, and to work on North-South interactions.

Salary will be up to point 6 on Range 1A of the salary scale for Research and Academic Staff (currently £10,375, subject to review) with placement according to age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Department of Political Economy, Adam Smith Building, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8RT (phone No. 041 339 8355, ext. 4618). Applications (6 copies and enclosing an up-to-date C.V.) should be directed to the Departmental Secretary.

Closing date 20th November, 1986.

BRITISH PARACHUTE ASSOCIATION DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

We require a highly motivated individual to implement our new five year development plan.

Salary negotiable, but not less than £14,600 per annum.

Details and application forms from Secretary General, BPA, 47 Vaughan Way, Leicester, LE1 4SG. Telephone: 0533 519776.

ASSISTANT LEGAL OFFICER

Grade PO (3-6) up to £13,653

This post offers an excellent opportunity for either a newly admitted solicitor or a recently called barrister to gain local government experience in a very busy legal section.

Reporting directly to the Solicitor to the Council, the successful applicant will be involved in a wide variety of work ranging from representing the Council in the Magistrates and County Courts and at planning inquiries to attending Council Committees.

Excellent conditions of service are offered including Relocation Assistance up to £3,500 + VAT in appropriate cases and an Essential User Car Allowance or leased car.

This post is based at West Malling, an attractive part of rural Kent which is within easy reach of London and the coast.

Application forms are available from the Personnel Section, Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council, Council Offices, West Malling, Kent ME19 6LZ. CLEARLY MARKED ENVELOPE "APPLICATION: APPT/992" or by telephoning WEST MALLING 844522 Ext. 3259.

Closing date: 7th November, 1986.

Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

£44,928 x £681 (3) - £46,971

A successful Executive with a proven innovative record is required for this key post. Applicants must be able to demonstrate extensive management experience at a senior level but not necessarily within a local authority.

The Chief Executive will be leader of Chief Officers responsible for the provision of public services to a population of approximately 800,000. The postholder, who will have no direct departmental responsibilities, will be required to achieve and sustain a corporate management approach in the County Council. In particular, he/she will be involved in policy planning, performance review and economic development. The County Council has an annual budget of £376m and 38,000 employees.

The appointment will be for a fixed five year term. Applications to the Director of Administration, Humberside County Council, Planning House, Flamingo, Beverley HU7 0ND.

For further information please contact Nigel Brown, Chief Personnel Officer, Telephone number 0482 867131 ext. 3149.

The closing date for applications is 21st Nov 1986

Humberside County Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

Director of Housing and Environmental Health

£18,024 - £19,824 (pay award pending) + (option of leased car)

We are seeking highly motivated candidates with experience and flair for this key post as senior management level in the Authority. Applicants should have all round managerial skills, the ability to work under pressure and make a significant personal contribution to the development of the Housing and Environmental Health service throughout Montgomeryshire.

The new Director will be responsible for the Council's housing functions including housing/building maintenance, housing management, the Direct Labour Organisation, together with environmental health and building control. The Council is developing a number of new housing policies in response to the changing needs of the District. It is now considering the introduction of a housing management following a Priority Estates Project study sponsored by the Welsh Office.

Montgomeryshire is an area of great natural beauty at the heart of Mid Wales.

Applicants should have the appropriate qualifications and significant experience at senior management level. The successful candidate will work as part of a team of Chief Officers in the development of new policies and objectives for the Authority as a whole.

Further details and an application form may be obtained from the Chief Executive, Council Offices, Walspool, Montgomeryshire. Telephone: Walspool 2525 ext. 252.

Closing date: 10th November 1986.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE MALDWIN

OFFICER IN CHARGE

John Groves Housing Association in close co-operation with Walsby Social Services and Salisbury Area Health Authority have built a small unit for short stay accommodation for physically disabled people.

Located in the ancient town of Wilton this hostel will help people who have become disabled adjust to the change from a long stay in hospital to return to independent life. We urgently need an experienced Residential Care Officer to manage the unit with a staff of Care Officers and play a key role in this challenging project. The hostel is to be registered under the Registered Homes Act 1964 and we can only consider applicants who have adequate relevant experience to meet the requirements for a manager as required by the Act.

A flexible caring attitude is essential with a willingness to share our desire to see this hostel and the adjoining flats, to which some duties extend, provide a valuable service to disabled people.

The post offers a salary in the region of £10,000 per year inclusive of a self contained flat valued at £1,600.

For further details and application form contact: JOHN GROVES HOUSING ASSOCIATION, 10, Gloucester Drive, Finsbury Park, London N4 2LP. Tel: 01-600 9245.

Re-advertisement - Previous applicants need not re-apply. (C548)

Sunderland Health Authority Chief Nursing Officer

Salary £20,495 - £25,955

This is a key post in the Authority's revised management structure. The post holder will exercise professional leadership and advisory roles in the development of nursing standards, planning and monitoring the use of nursing resources. The management of nurse education will be another key responsibility. The post holder will be the focal point for professional nursing advice to the Authority and its managers and will be a full member of the District Management Advisory Group.

Sunderland is already extensively involved in innovative developments in the field of nurse education and research. The successful applicant will demonstrate a strong commitment and a record of achievement in this field, together with wide experience of nursing management at a senior level and appropriate professional and managerial qualifications.

For Information Pack and Application Form, please contact the District Personnel Division, The Briers, District General Hospital, Kayl Road, Sunderland, SR4 7TP. Tel. (0783) 656256 Ext. 2369.

Intending applicants are welcome to discuss the post with Mr. P.L. Chubb, District General Manager, Ext. 2125/2404.

Closing Date: 17th November 1986.

CHARITIES AID FOUNDATION NATIONAL "PAYROLL GIVING" SERVICES DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

To be responsible for a number of regional development managers who will be promoting a new payroll "give as you earn" scheme to large commercial and public organisations.

Each position offers a salary of £12,000 plus, and both will be based at the Payroll Services Department, South House, 139 High Street, Tottenham, Kent, TN9 1BB. Telephone 0752 282224, to whom applications should be sent, addressed to Roy Lanning.

COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF OSWESTRY DIRECTOR OF PLANNING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

to £18,507 (pay award pending)

The current Director, Mr. Tony Linky, C.Eng. M.I.C.E., is leaving in January, 1987 due to his promotion to a similar post with a larger district council. We are looking for a successor who will be able to consolidate and build on the excellent foundations laid by Mr. Linky since his appointment as head of the combined new department formed when the Council restructured following a major review in 1982. The post has responsibility for the management of the range of technical functions, including planning, architecture, direct works, engineering, and building control.

Oswestry Borough may be one of the smallest district councils, but its aspirations are high with a major emphasis on economic development. The town and surrounding area has enormous potential, and the Council has adopted a forward looking policy and embarked on a varied and ambitious programme of works. The successful candidate will find the opportunity for challenge and immense job satisfaction, whilst gaining the benefits of the superb "quality of life" offered by living in a beautiful area where the cost of living is below the national average, particularly with house prices.

Oswestry is situated in the delightful border land countryside where the Shropshire plains meet the Welsh hills. Offa's Dyke long distance footpath and the Llangollen Canal pass through the Borough, whilst Snowdonia and the Welsh coast are around an hours drive away, as are such regional shopping centres as Shrewsbury, Chester, Birmingham and Manchester.

We are seeking a candidate who will bring a positive, innovative approach to the job of leading the department within an overall corporate approach. Whilst applicants must be professionally qualified, far more important will be placed on them having a proven record in demonstrating managerial skills.

For an informal discussion on just how satisfying the job and the area can be, telephone David Towers, Chief Executive, or Tony Linky, the present Director (0691 654411).

Further information together with relocation package details and application form are obtainable from Sue Becham, Personnel Assistant to Chief Executive, Castle View, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 1JR.

Closing date for applications: Monday, 3rd November, 1986.

U.K. General Manager c£70k

On behalf of our U.S.A. Client, the leading manufacturer of the most advanced high speed computer communications and local area network products in the world, we are seeking a U.K. General Manager to lead the 4 year old U.K. company to an even more dominant market position.

YOU SHOULD OFFER

• A good technical understanding of mainframes, communications and large computer systems.

• A successful record of managing, and of selling to the highest levels in industry and Government.

• An understanding of the role marketing can play in projecting state of the art products.

THE JOB OFFERS YOU

• A base salary of £35k, and unlimited very high earning potential (plus possible equity share)

• The chance to build on an established success and to maintain growth at 50% p.a. Customers include prestige banks, insurance companies, etc. household name industrial and consumer companies.

• The opportunity to lead a young professional team of 30 sales, support and marketing staff.

Applications for this important position will be treated in strict confidence and should be made by telephoning E.P.C.'s Managing Director, Nigel Schellack on (06286) 4814 or by writing to the address below.

epc (European Personnel Counsellors Ltd)
Doris Barn
Darnleywood Hall
Barnham - Slough SL1 6EH
Telephone: (06286) 4814

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Pensions Solicitor

As a major firm of City solicitors we offer a comprehensive range of services to industrial and commercial clients. Our Pension practice also includes a variety of institutional, professional and specialist clients.

We now seek an additional solicitor who will rise to the challenge of the varied demands of our well established Pensions department.

The successful applicant will join our team of seven qualified solicitors in dealing with the whole range of legal work related to Pensions, including takeovers and mergers, tax and advising self-administered schemes and institutional clients on new legislation.

The ideal applicant will be a solicitor with two or three years' experience in the Pensions area who:

- wants to develop wider expertise in the field;
- can work at responsible level with the minimum of supervision.

We offer a pleasant and friendly working environment. A highly competitive salary will be offered to the right applicant.

Please reply with full cv. to:- Hilton Wallace, Personnel Manager, Lovell, White & King, 21 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2DY.

Lovell, White & King

LEWIS SILKIN

CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR

Our Conveyancing Department requires another enthusiastic and personable Solicitor to assist mainly with domestic conveyancing, but with opportunities for other legal work as well.

The successful applicant will probably be newly qualified having gained relevant experience during articles. He or she will work as part of a close team in a very busy high street practice.

For the right person prospects are excellent with an attractive salary. Please write with full curriculum vitae too.

The Partnership Secretary

Lewis Silkin
223-229 Rye Lane Peckham
London SE15 4TZ

LITIGATION LAWYERS

Turner Kenneth Brown's busy and expanding Litigation Department has immediate vacancies for the following posts:

Senior Property Litigation

Assistant (5 years' qualified) to handle a large volume of Landlord and Tenant and other property related matters.

Intellectual Property Assistant

(2 years+ qualified) to assist a busy partner in all aspects of this developing field.

Employment Law Expert

(2 years+ qualified) to work with both the Litigation and Commercial Departments on advisory and contentious aspects of individual employment and labour law.

Each of these posts offers an exciting challenge to young Solicitors who wish to become part of a successful team.

The firm's clients include companies, public, multinational and private, and businesses active in all economic sectors. We have strong international connections and have this year opened a Hong Kong office.

We occupy modern offices in the City designed to create an efficient and friendly working environment, making full use of new technology.

Attractive salaries will be paid to the successful candidates.

Write with full CV to:-
Mrs Carole Cockedge,
Personnel Manager,
Turner Kenneth Brown,
100 Fetter Lane,
London EC4A 1DD

TURNER KENNETH BROWN

STEPHENS & SCOWN CORNWALL

We are one of the largest firms in the West Country with offices at Exeter, Torquay, Looe, Truro and our headquarters at St. Austell, Cornwall. Our practice is showing significant growth, and to cope with this efficiently, we urgently require additional expertise in the following fields:-

AT ST. AUSTELL

CIVIL LITIGATION

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING

AT LOOE

CONVEYANCING

These vacancies provide unrivalled opportunities to pursue specialist careers in a pleasant working environment, close to the sea, where commuting is minimal, housing costs are reasonable, and local education is excellent.

We are a progressive and expanding firm and offer successful applicants excellent immediate and long term prospects.

Applicants should apply in writing with a C.V. to David Denton, Partnership Administrator, Stephens & Scown, 3 Cross Lane, St. Austell, Cornwall PL25 4AX.

LONDON & QUADRANT HOUSING TRUST AREA HOUSING MANAGER

Applications are invited for this key post in a large decentralised Housing Department operating in stress areas of London.

Proven management skills are necessary as you will be required to lead a team providing a full range of housing and technical services, and ideally you will be qualified to the Institute of Housing Professional or Diploma Standard.

Self-motivation and initiative will make this post both challenging and rewarding, and will provide a golden opportunity to improve and extend your management skills in managing a very lively and busy Housing Office operating in North London.

Salary: £214,323.

Excellent conditions of employment include a contributory pension scheme, non-contributory Life and Health Insurance, Lunch Break Vouchers of 75p per day, generous car allowance, 20 days holiday a year.

Ownership of a car and possession of a full current driving licence are essential for this post.

Job description and application form available from: Philip Stevens, Personnel Manager, London & Quadrant Housing Trust, Osborn House, Osborn Terrace, London E3 5DR.

Closing date: 7th November 1986.

We are an equal opportunities employer.

FUND RAISING DIRECTOR

A major national initiative has been launched, with aid from the government, to develop Community Trusts. The STAFFORDSHIRE COMMUNITY TRUST requires a fund raising director to raise new money, to select help for new and under-funded projects within the county.

Working in partnership with the local business community, charities, the general public and local authorities it is an ideal opportunity to get in at the beginning of this initiative.

Responsible directly to the Chairman, the Director's main task would be to raise money in a professional way, from people in all walks of life.

Although appropriate training will be given it is vital that you possess good communicative and organisational skills. Knowledge of the voluntary sector would be an advantage but not essential and training is available.

Salary in the range of £11,000-£12,000 plus expenses. Funding for this post is provided initially for 3 years.

Please write for application form to: V.T. Bennett, c/o Community Council of Staffordshire, 11a Stafford Street, Stafford ST10 2BP by November 5th.

CATCH 22

ECONOMIST

Req for Int. Comm Co. W1

Must have Masters degree in Economics or have specialised in monetary/int. economics as undergrad. Phone Isobel 01 387 9913 or write to Catch 22, 360 Euston Road, London NW1.

Merthyr Tydfil Housing Association

Following a review of staffing needs the Association is seeking applications for the following two new posts from suitably qualified and experienced men and women.

Development/Finance Manager

(Association wishes to expand its activities by raising funds from the private sector).

Salary range £12,804 to £14,475 p.a.

Housing Manager

Salary range £12,287 to £13,853 p.a.

Application forms together with supporting information package can be obtained from the Association at Millbourne Chambers, Gloucestergate, Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glam, CF47 0AE, or telephone Merthyr Tydfil (0685) 83311.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 2 p.m. Friday, 14th November 1986.

TMS HOUSING ASSISTANT (SOUTH)

Salary: £7,345 - £8,328

T.M.S. is a registered Housing Association which works across a number of Boroughs. The Association manages approximately 1500 properties, and is divided into two area teams.

We are looking for an energetic enthusiastic person to join our South Team.

This is a key post within the team, and provides administrative experience and/or ability to type would be an advantage, but training will be provided to enable the successful applicant to carry out the duties and eventually to progress to a more advanced position.

For an application form and further information contact: Thomas Valley Housing Society Limited, 1 King Street, Tulsehulme, W11 3SD.

01-481 0202

We positively welcome applicants from the ethnic minority communities.

Closing date: 7th November 1986.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTRE (University of London)

FUND RAISER

The London Hospital and The London Hospital Medical College are seeking an expert a full-time Fund-Raiser to spearhead and co-ordinate fund raising activities.

The post will be for two years initially with the prospect of a renewable contract at the end of that period.

The successful candidate will probably be between 30-45 with a proven record of success in the field of fund-raising or marketing.

Salary £17,000 - £19,000 negotiable.

Further details and application form available from Dr D.L. Edwards, Secretary, The London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, London E1 2AD. Telephone 01-377-7604.

Applications should be submitted within 15 days of the date of this advertisement.

John Blunsden reviews a vintage Grand Prix year and provides some pointers for 1987

Mansell's new stature as valuable as title

During the 37-year history of the formula one world championship there have been several seasons of grand prix racing of truly vintage quality. But few, if any, came close to matching the seven months of high pressure excitement, technical accomplishment and sporting achievement which ended in Adelaide on Sunday.

The prospect of having a British world champion for the first time in a decade inevitably heightened home interest in the build-up to the crucial 16th and final round of the contest, and in recent weeks the pressures on Nigel Mansell have been immense. The manner in which he has coped with them and prevented them from jeopardizing the sustained excellence of his qualifying and racing skills provide one of the most significant memories of the season for those of us who watch closely from the trackside.

It is not Nigel Mansell's fault that he is not world champion today. All the hard work necessary to secure the title on Sunday had been almost completed, during a drive of notable composure and fluency, when his left rear tyre disintegrated so disastrously.

Yet he has emerged from this character-building season with a reward perhaps as valuable as the title itself. It is his new status, earned through his performances both on and off the track, which have placed him among the elite of the grand prix fraternity. Those drivers who have not only proven their ability to win the championship given the right equipment, but have also demonstrated without doubt their ability to handle all the paraphernalia of stardom in an accomplished and convincing manner. Champion or not, he

is already a worthy ambassador for his sport.

It was typical of another true star of the circuits that Alain Prost, in his moment of triumph, should have paid such a warm tribute to Mansell. "I feel so sorry for Nigel, not just because he is such a close friend, but because I know how terrible it feels to lose the championship in the last race — it happened to me in 1983 and 1984 before I won last year. I hope Nigel's turn will come in 1987."

But nothing should be allowed to belittle the quality of Prost's own achievement in winning two titles back to back, the first time this has happened since Jack Brabham completed the double in 1959 and 1960. In the end Prost did so by becoming the most consistent driver of the year, taking world championship points from 13 of the 16 races (though he had to discard his two lowest scores under the rules).

The Marlboro McLaren has now powered the world champion driver three years in succession, a formidable achievement, especially as the inability of the TAG turbo engine to accept as much qualifying boost as its main rivals has frequently placed the front row of the starting grid beyond the team's reach.

Throughout 1986, however, the Canon Williams-Hondas have been the dominant cars, their combination of more than adequate power, seemingly unrivalled engine efficiency, a nimble and responsive chassis, and formidable reliability, backed up by brilliant pit work, having taken them to a clear cut victory in the constructors' world championship.

This is the third time that this often overlooked but immensely satisfying award has gone to the Dicot-based team. They won nine of the season's races (five with Nigel Mansell, four with Nelson

Provisional dates for 1987

Paris (Reuter) — The 1987 formula one motor racing season will begin with the Brazilian Grand Prix on April 12 and end with the Australian Grand Prix on November 1, according to the provisional calendar outlined by International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) sources here yesterday. No date has yet been set in the 17-race calendar for the European Grand Prix on the West German Nurburgring track.

PROVISIONAL CALENDAR: April 12: Brazil (Rio de Janeiro); May 3: San Marino (Imola); May 31: Monaco; June 14: Canada; June 21: Detroit; July 5: France (Le Castellet); July 12: Britain (Silverstone); Aug 2: West Germany (Hockenheim); Aug 16: Austria; Aug 23: Hungary; Sept 6: Italy (Monza); Sept 20: Portugal (Estoril); Sept 27: Spain (Jerez); Oct 18: Mexico; Nov 1: Australia (Adelaide).

European Grand Prix (Nurburgring) date to be fixed.

Piquet, while Alain Prost scored four times with his McLaren-TAG (bringing his personal score to 25 wins, equalling those of Jim Clark and Niki Lauda) and only two wins short of Jackie Stewart's all-time record, Ayton Senna scored twice in 1986 with his JPS Lotus-Renault and Gerhard Berger won the remaining race for the BMW-powered Benetton team.

Only four drivers — Prost, Mansell, Piquet and Senna — were ever really in contention for the world championship, and what a see-saw battle it became. Piquet won the first race in Brazil, so immediately went ahead, but Senna was in the lead after the second round and the two of them were tied after the third. Then Prost headed the list after winning at Monaco, following which he and Senna exchanged places at the top of the table over the next four races.

Mansell only emerged at the top after the

ninth race, but he remained there until the final round, and at one stage — after Portugal — he had the highest lead of the season, which was just 10 points. Throughout the season the average margin between the leader and the runner-up was less than four points — the battle was that close.

Although the championship inevitably dominated the scene, 1986 was a significant season in several other respects. It marked the arrival of the grand prix world in Eastern Europe for the first time on the magnificent new Hungaroring, a race facility built from barren land on the outskirts of Budapest in a matter of months — a remarkable achievement for newcomers to formula one. More recently, the return to Mexico City after an absence of 16 years produced a bumper take for everyone, but, at least, crowd control there was effective (the 1970 race had ended with spectators spilling onto the track) so its place on the calendar now seems assured.

There were both pluses and minuses on the engine front. The return of Ford was a positive move during the only season when anything other than a turbocharged engine was outlawed (next season, normally aspirated power units will begin their comeback alongside the turbos, whose days are now numbered).

However, Renault's inability to forge a link with McLaren following JPS Lotus's decision to use Honda power next year has now led to the French company's withdrawal as an engine supplier, while BMW, who have been supporting three teams, are to restrict themselves next year to honouring their uncompleted contract with Brabham. Alfa Romeo are returning as engine suppliers to Ligier, and Renault, and at least three other teams can be expected to change their engine sources for next season.

Gerhard Berger's victory in Mexico came too late for Pirelli to reconsider their decision to withdraw from the grand prix scene, which seems likely to provide Goodyear with a monopoly next season. The American company have indicated their willingness to fill the vacuum caused by Pirelli's departure, but in return is asking for certain safeguards from the sport's administrators if it is to shoulder the burden of servicing the entire field.

The most important off-track development of 1986 was the announcement of new formula one regulations to operate progressively from 1987. The major impact will not be felt until 1988, by which time a new breed of 3.5 litre normally-aspirated engines should be reasonably competitive against the turbos.

Next season, the turbos will still rule, if only because the new boost restriction of four bar is actually a little higher than that regularly used in race trim this season.

As for individual team prospects, JPS Lotus should benefit considerably by the switch to Honda power and thereby provide tougher opposition to the Williams team, while Marlboro McLaren have yet to reveal the full potential of the latest development progress made by their TAG turbo engine and so can confidently be expected to remain among the frontrunners.

History repeated itself on Sunday when Keke Rosberg retired while in the lead of the Australian Grand Prix — his last race. Last year his predecessor at McLaren, Niki Lauda, suffered a similar fate in the last drive of his grand prix career.

If, as is expected, Stefan Johansson takes Rosberg's place, he will find the McLaren much less of a handful than the Ferrari with which he has wrestled so manfully during 1986.

GOLF

Prize money up as Continent adds to pulling power

By Mitchell Platts

The balance of power in European golf continues to shift towards the continent following the announcement today that the 1987 PGA Tour will be worth a minimum of £2 million compared with last year's £1.4 million.

Moreover, in seeking cover for the likely phasing out of part of the Safari tour, which will become necessary if the Nigerian fall to complete payment on their Open which finished eight months ago, the PGA European Tour are aiming at Southern Europe and even Northern Africa.

New tournaments will include the German Masters and the probable return of the Belgian Open, but British spectators lose the Car Care Plan International after five years, while the Jersey Open must agree to a dates switch, possibly opposite the US Masters, in order to continue.

Ken Schofield, the Executive Director of the PGA European Tour, said: "My target is to have by 1990 a circuit which stretches from March 15 to November 30. We are seeking to extend the season by playing in Southern Europe. We will also look at northern Africa, at places such as Tunisia, as the Safari circuit is likely to come under review."

"There is no doubt that the balance has swung to the continent in terms of very real increases in prize money. The Ebel European Masters could top £300,000 next season and the German Open will comfortably exceed £200,000, in addition to that, the German Masters will be another very big tournament. In fact, we expect in the end to have something like 14 events each with prize funds of £200,000 or more."

The growth in the game on the continent was highlighted only recently when the tour signed an agreement with Trans World International, a subsidiary of Mark McCormack's International Management Group, aimed at encouraging television coverage in Britain of continental events. Only last weekend, Scottish TV showed live the play-off in the Lancôme Trophy, a significant increase in the prize funds of several of the tournaments in Great Britain.

Tour dates for 1987

APRIL: 5-6: Dunhill Cup qualifying (Rome); 12-13: 15-16: Swiss Open (Caracas, Guyana); 23-25: Capes Midland Open (Pretoria to Hermanus, South Africa); 26-28: Ebel European Masters (Monza, Italy); MAY: 7-10: Ebel European Masters (Monza, Italy); 14-17: Peugeot Spanish Open (Las Bajas, Spain); 22-25: Wyndham & MacKenzie PGA European Open (Wimbor, 26-29); London Standard 4 stars regional pro-am (Moor Park); JUNE: 4-7: Dunhill British Masters (Woburn Golf and Country Club, 11-14); Peugeot French Open (amateur); 18-21: 22-25: 26-29: 30-31: Johnnie Walker Monte Carlo Open (Monte Carlo); JULY: 2-5: Carrolls Irish Open (Portlough); 6-11: 12-15: 16-19: 20-23: 24-27: 28-31: 32-35: 36-39: 40-43: 44-47: 48-51: 52-55: 56-59: 60-63: 64-67: 68-71: 72-75: 76-79: 80-83: 84-87: 88-91: 92-95: 96-99: 100-103: 104-107: 108-111: 112-115: 116-119: 120-123: 124-127: 128-131: 132-135: 136-139: 140-143: 144-147: 148-151: 152-155: 156-159: 160-163: 164-167: 168-171: 172-175: 176-179: 180-183: 184-187: 188-191: 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Putting a point on the Mandela spear

● SPEAR OF THE NATION (ITV, 10.30pm) documents the history of South Africa's African National Congress, the party of Nelson Mandela. It is, perhaps surprisingly, an old-established organisation, having been founded in 1912 (which makes it older than the White Nationalist party). But what, apart from Black emancipation, are its policies? Among those talking on the programme are Bishop Tutu, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda, Father Trevor Huddleston, Winnie Mandela, ANC president Oliver Tambo and Anglo-American Corporation chief Gavin Reilly, who led a businessmen's delegation to talks with the ANC in Zambia.

● Welcome back to the original.

CHOICE

and still the funniest, of the soap send-ups, **SOAP** (C4, 11.45pm). After a 20-month absence, we can at last find out what has happened to scatty Jessica Tate (Katherine Helmond) and her revolutionary guerilla lover, El Puerco, to her brother-in-law, Sheriff Burt Campbell (the magnificently manic Richard Mulligan), who had been photographed in a compromising position; to her sister Mary, who is wondering whether her new baby is really her baby or an alien clone; to her nephew Chuck and his puppet alter-ego, Bob; and to all the rest of her eccentric tribe.

● For exuberant escapism in the afternoon, try the Leonard Bernstein musical, **ON THE TOWN**.

(BBC1, 2pm), a film whose lively freshness owes much to its location shooting in New York (a revolutionary idea in 1949, when musicals were frankly set-bound). The dancing talents of Gene Kelly, Vera-Ellen and Ann Miller are well used by choreographer Jerome Robbins. Frank Sinatra sings with sullen youthful charm.

● A good night on radio, with an awkward choice to be made: **LA PESTE** (Radio 3, 7.30pm) is a worthwhile dramatization by Guy Meredith of Albert Camus' novel, arguably his greatest, about the devastation caused by an outbreak of plague in a French-Algerian port. The deteriorating situation is observed through the eyes of the local doctor, a journalist and a mysterious seeker after peace. Ronald Pickup, John Strupnel,

Maurice Denham and Alfred Burke head a distinguished cast. ● Meanwhile, **RODIN: THE TRUTH WITHIN** (Radio 4, 8.30pm) is the Tuesday Feature: a portrait, compiled by Richard Mullen from letters and other contemporary sources, of the sculptor who appealed both to art critics (some of the time at least) and to the general public. Mullen calls him "the last great artist to have a truly popular following".

● **TREASURE HOUSES OF BRITAIN** (BBC2, 4.30pm) celebrates the magnificence of the 18th century in Palaces of Reason and Delight. John Julius Norwich makes a grand tour of Blenheim, Houghton, West Wycombe Park and Syon.

Anne Campbell Dixon



The Marquess of Cholmondeley in the grounds at Houghton: BBC2, 4.30pm

- BBC1**
- 6.00 Ceefax AM.
 - 6.50 Breakfast Time. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 8.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; and national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00.
 - 9.05 Star Paws. A 40-minute programme about the owners who supply and train animals for commercials. (r) 9.45 Advice Shop. A new series, presented by Margo MacDonald, on welfare rights and how to claim them. 10.00 Neighbours. A repeat of yesterday's episode of the Australian-made soap.
 - 10.25 Philip Schofield with news of children's programmes and birthday greetings. 10.30 Play School. (r) 10.55 Henry's Cat. (r) 10.55 Five to Eleven. Dora Bryan with a thought for today.
 - 11.00 Vegetarian Kitchen. Sarah Brown with tasty vegetarian recipes. (r) 11.25 Open Air. Viewers' phone-in comments on television programmes.
 - 12.25 Star Memories. Nicky Ross discovers Lenny Henry's favourite moments. 12.55 Regional news and weather.
 - 1.00 News with Martyn Lewis. Weather.
 - 1.25 Neighbours. Australian-made soap set in a Melbourne suburb. 1.50 Stop-Go. (r)
 - 2.00 Files on the Town (1949). starring Gene Kelly, Frank Sinatra, and Jules Munshin. Musical romance about a day in the life of three sailors on leave in New York. With Vera-Ellen, Betty Garrett, and Ann Miller. Directed by Gene Kelly and Stanley Donen. 3.35 Coming Up. A preview of future films and series.
 - 3.50 Jimbo and the Jet Set. (r) 4.00 The Chuckleheads. (r) 4.05 Best of the Teacher. Paul Jones presents another round of the teachers versus pupils quiz game. 4.30 Record Breakers presented by Roy Castle.

- BBC2**
- 9.00 Gharbar. Parveen Mirza chairs a discussion on the importance of mother-tongue teaching.
 - 9.25 Ceefax.
 - 9.35 Daytime on Two. The start of a school year in Austria. 9.52 Working drawings. 10.15 A serial about a girl who befriends a badger. 10.38 Solids problem. The owners of observation 11.00 Animals and fauna that depend on trees. 11.17 The uses made of different types of wood.
 - 11.40 Wonders of 11. Wonders of 11. Mathematical investigations. 12.18 Maths counts. 12.40 The role of members of Parliament. 1.05 Yesterday's news in French. 1.38 Reading books. 2.00 For four- and five-year olds.
 - 2.15 Small World. The skill of Denis Hilman, one of the best miniature furniture makers in the world. (r) 2.25 Songs of Praise from Belmont Presbyterian Church, East Epsom. (r) 2.30 An Extraordinary. A profile of mountain climber, Joe Brown. (r) 3.55 Regional news and weather.
 - 4.00 Favourite Things. Phil Drabble introduces Roy Plomley to his favourite things. (r) 4.30 Treasure Houses of Britain. Lord Norwich visits West Wycombe House, Syon House, Broughton House, Houghton Hall, Bowhill, and Drumlaurig Castle.
 - 5.30 Schools Prom. The first of a new series, introduced by Ray Moore. Featuring the Mountbatten School Concert Choir, the Southampton Youth Orchestra, Bournemouth School for Girls' Flute Trio, and the Torquay Grammar School for Girls' Senior Choir.
 - 6.00 No Limits. Videos and the top forty songs.
 - 6.50 Personal View. Life as seen through the eyes of Victoria Wood. (r)
 - 7.15 Under Sail. This final programme of the series features the Brita Leth, a sailing vessel, saved from a rotting and by a Danish sailing enthusiast.
 - 7.35 Issues of Law. The sixth and final programme in the series on the current state of English law examines law reform.
 - 8.00 Floyd on Food. Keith Floyd samples the culinary delights of Jersey.
 - 8.30 Top Gear. Introduced by William Whittaker, Chris Goffey previews the International Bike Show; Frank Page talks to a Morris Minor 'survivor'; and there is news of a steam car.
 - 9.00 The Europeans (1979) starring Leo McKern, Robin Ellis, and Lisa Eichhorn. Henry James' story of an impoverished baroness and her brother who visit their wealthy American cousins they have never met with the intention of improving their parlous financial state. Directed by James Ivory.
 - 10.30 Newsnight. 11.15 Weather.

- ITV/LONDON**
- 9.25 Thames news headlines.
 - 9.30 Scholes' physics - radioactivity. 9.55 Children talk about truth and lies. 10.09 How a blind young man communicates. 10.26 Politics - local decisions and national decisions. 10.48 Geography: river channel forms. 11.10 Music from Ghana. 11.27 The importance of eating sensibly. 11.44 An introduction to the writing of Betsy Byars. 12.00 Tickle on the Telly. Village tales for children. (r) 12.10 Rainbow, with guest the pop artist Elizabeth Andrews. (r) 12.30 The Sullivan.
 - 1.00 News at One with Leonard Parker. 1.20 The News. 1.30 The News. 1.40 The News. 1.50 The News. 2.00 The News. 2.10 The News. 2.20 The News. 2.30 The News. 2.40 The News. 2.50 The News. 3.00 The News. 3.10 The News. 3.20 The News. 3.30 The News. 3.40 The News. 3.50 The News. 4.00 The News. 4.10 The News. 4.20 The News. 4.30 The News. 4.40 The News. 4.50 The News. 5.00 The News. 5.10 The News. 5.20 The News. 5.30 The News. 5.40 The News. 5.50 The News. 6.00 The News. 6.10 The News. 6.20 The News. 6.30 The News. 6.40 The News. 6.50 The News. 7.00 The News. 7.10 The News. 7.20 The News. 7.30 The News. 7.40 The News. 7.50 The News. 8.00 The News. 8.10 The News. 8.20 The News. 8.30 The News. 8.40 The News. 8.50 The News. 9.00 The News. 9.10 The News. 9.20 The News. 9.30 The News. 9.40 The News. 9.50 The News. 10.00 The News. 10.10 The News. 10.20 The News. 10.30 The News. 10.40 The News. 10.50 The News. 11.00 The News. 11.10 The News. 11.20 The News. 11.30 The News. 11.40 The News. 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European Law Report

Missionary priest is self-employed

Van Roosmalen v Bestuur van de Bedrijfsvereniging voor de Gezondheid, Geestelijke en Maatschappelijke Belangen Case 300/84

Before K. Bahmann, President of the Second Chamber and Judges F. A. Schockweiler and O. J. T. Advocate General M. Darnon (Opinion April 23, 1986) (Judgment October 23)

A missionary priest who was supported by contributions from his parishioners was a self-employed person for the purposes of Community social security legislation.

The plaintiff, a Netherlands national, was a Roman Catholic priest belonging to the Premonstratensian (Norbertine) Order. After studying in a Norbertine monastery in Belgium he served from 1955 to 1980 as a missionary in the Belgian Congo, now Zaire.

During a period of leave in 1977 he resided in the Netherlands and registered as a voluntary insured person under the Algemeen Arbeidsomschakelingswet (General law on incapacity for work AAW).

Article 77 of that law authorised voluntary insurance contributions to be paid in respect of periods during which contributors would otherwise be uninsured if they were pursuing an activity in a State regarded as a developing country. Zaire was so regarded.

Having become incapacitated for work in Zaire he returned in March 1981 to The Netherlands, where with effect from January 1982, the defendant (Board of the Professional and Trade Association for Health, Spiritual and Social Matters) awarded him benefits under the AAW which were calculated on the basis that the extent of his incapacity for work was 80 to 100 per cent.

However, having learned that the plaintiff had returned to the monastery in Belgium on a permanent basis the defendant suspended the payment of those benefits with effect from December 1, 1982 on the ground

that he had not been incapacitated for work in The Netherlands for an uninterrupted period of 52 weeks within the meaning of the AAW.

The plaintiff brought an action for the annulment of that decision before the Raad van Beroep (Social Security Court), Utrecht, which referred a number of questions to the Court of Justice and the European Communities for a preliminary ruling.

In its judgment the European Court of Justice held as follows:

The national court had submitted a series of questions related to the principal problem of whether a residence requirement for the award of an invalidity benefit was, in the circumstances of the present case, compatible with Community law.

In order to deal with that point it was necessary first to examine the definition of the concept of "self-employed persons" and of "legislation" for the purposes of Council Regulation No 1390/81 of May 12, 1981 extending to self-employed persons and members of their families and Regulation No 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families.

Article 1 of the latter Regulation (OJ No L 143 of May 29, 1981).

In accordance with the established case law of the Court, the concept of an "employed person" was not a matter for the national laws of the member states but for Community law and was to be given a broad interpretation, having regard to the purpose of article 51 of the EEC Treaty which was to contribute to the free movement of migrant workers, a principle which was one of the foundations of the Community.

Since Regulation No 1390/81 had been adopted in furtherance of the same objective as that of Regulation No 1408/71, the concept of "self-employed persons" was intended to ensure that such persons had the same social protection as employed

Luxembourg

Missionary priest is self-employed

persons and was therefore also to be broadly interpreted.

In the context of voluntary social insurance organized for employed or self-employed persons or for all residents in a member state, the concept of a "self-employed person" was characterized by the type of activity which a person carried out or had carried out and such activity had to be a professional activity.

However, taking into consideration the requirement that that concept should be interpreted broadly, it was not essential that the self-employed person should receive remuneration as a direct reward for that activity; it was sufficient that he should receive, in the context of that activity, contributions which enabled him in whole or in part to meet his needs, even if those contributions were provided, as in the present case, by third parties who were the beneficiaries of the service provided by a missionary priest.

With regard to the question whether article 2(4) of Regulation No 1390/81 was applicable to the refusal of a social security institution to grant invalidity benefit to persons carrying out or who had carried out activities partially or wholly outside the Community was to be regarded as "legislation" within the meaning of article 2 of Regulation No 1408/71.

It followed that the fact of being resident in another member state was assimilated to the fact of being resident in the member state concerned.

That principle was embodied in article 10 of Regulation No 1408/71 the aim of which was to promote the free movement of workers by insulating those concerned from the harmful consequences which might result when they transferred their residence from one member state to another.

As the Court had held in its judgment of June 10, 1982 (Case C-107/80, [1982] ECR 2213), that principle meant "not only that the person concerned retained the right to receive pensions and benefits acquired under the legislation of one or more member states even after taking up residence in another member state, but also that he may not be prevented from acquiring such a right merely because he does not reside in the territory of the State in which the institution responsible for payment is situated".

On those grounds, the European Court (Second Chamber) ruled:

1 The concept of "self-employed persons" for the purposes of article 1(a)(iv) of Regulation No 1408/71 as amended by Regulation No 1390/81, was applicable to persons who carried out or who had carried out professional activities, other than under a contract of service or in the practice of a profession or the independent operation of an undertaking, in the context of which they received contributions which enabled them, in whole or in part, to provide for their needs, even if such contributions were provided by third parties who were the beneficiaries of the service provided by a missionary priest.

2 A national regulation on social security matters whose effects extended to persons carrying out or who had carried out activities partially or wholly outside the Community was to be regarded as "legislation" within the meaning of article 2 of Regulation No 1408/71.

3 Article 2(4) of Regulation No 1390/81 was applicable to the refusal by a social security institution to grant invalidity benefit to persons who had not previously resided in the member state concerned during a certain uninterrupted period. However the insured person might only rely on that provision with effect from July 1, 1982.

Law Report October 29 1986

Solicitor's duty to warn client of risks

County Personnel Ltd v Alan R. Palmer & Co

Before Sir Nicholas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice Chancellor, Lord Justice Stephen Brown and Lord Justice Bingham

[Judgment given October 17]

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The Court of Appeal held that the clause was not enforceable.

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appear to have any interest in the premises, but he set out negotiating the terms of a head lease of the whole building to himself with a view to subletting the two rooms to the ladies or their company when formed.

On December 21, 1978 the two ladies instructed Mr Rose, a managing clerk employed by the defendants, to act in the matter. There was evidence which suggested that the tenant's proposed rent might have been tied to a percentage of the net income lessor's rent under the head lease.

Mr Rose received a copy of the head lease of the whole building from Mr Cook's solicitor but read only the part relating to the sub-letting of the two rooms and had been cut out.

There was also a covenant against assigning or subletting without the head lessors' written notice, such licence not to be unreasonably withheld, and the lease contained a clause whereby the sublessee's right to security of tenure under the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 should be effectively excluded.

In response to an inquiry by Mr Rose as to the rent payable under the head lease, Mr Cook's solicitors replied that "the word 'rent' has now been revised" and sent a revised draft underlease the rent review clause of which provided for a "yearly rent of £3,500 inclusive of general rates and water service charges for the first five years of the term created by the head lease ... and thereafter paying for the periods set out in the head lease an amount equivalent to the initial rent increased by the same percentages as the landlord's rent has been increased under the terms of the head lease".

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